

THE UNITED STATES



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INDEX TO VOLUME XVI--1878-'79.

AND GAZETTE

OF THE

REGULAR AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

VOLUME XVI.---1878-'79.

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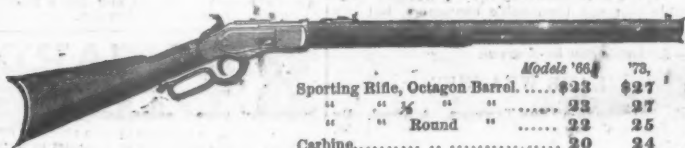
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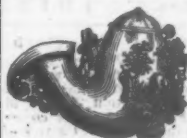
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Capt. Robert H. Hall, Adjutant, U. S. M. A.

ABSTRACT OF IMPORTANT ORDERS.

G. O. 59, H. Q. A., Aug. 1, 1878.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following
order is published to the Army:

I. The following issues may be made to troops traveling
upon cars or transports, or in the field, when it is
impracticable to cook their rations, viz.: Seventy-five
pounds of canned fresh or corned beef, and sixteen
three-pound cans or six one-gallon cans of baked beans,
or fifteen pounds of cheese per hundred rations—the
issues of canned beef to be in lieu of the meat, and the
beans and cheese in lieu of the vegetable ration authorized
by existing regulations and orders. None of the
above mentioned articles will be sold by companies or
detachments as savings.

II. When enlisted men are travelling without an
officer, and cooked rations are issued to them, funds
for the purchase of hot coffee (as authorized by par. 4,
G. O. 86, H. Q. A., A. G. O., series of 1877), may be
turned over to them, and their receipts therefor taken
and transmitted to the Commissary General, with the
accounts of the officer making the issues. The amounts
turned over to the enlisted men should not exceed the
amount allowed by G. O. 86, above referred to, for the
number of days for which rations are issued.

III. Commutation of rations to enlisted men traveling
under orders will not be allowed when it is practicable
for them to carry cooked rations.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11, 1878.

SIR: Referring to Sec. 7, Act of June 18, 1878 (G. O. 37, A. G. O., current series), should any claim be presented to you for increased longevity pay on account of service as enlisted men, you will advise the claimant that payment thereof cannot be made until an authoritative construction of the act shall have been obtained and the data upon which the claim is based, verified. Meantime, all officers having such claims should forward them to this office with a particular statement by dates, company, regiment, etc., of the service as enlisted men on which based. Verification will be made as soon as practicable and the officer advised of the result.

This course is rendered necessary in view of the disputed questions of construction of the act cited, and to save the numberless complications and stoppages which must result from payment on uncertain data.

CHAS. T. LARNED,
Acting Paymaster-General, U. S. A.

G. O. 7, DEPT. MISSOURI, July 25, 1878.

Captain A. L. Varney, Ord. Dept., having been relieved from duty in this Department by order of the Secretary of War, the Department Commander desires to express his high sense of the professional acquirements of that officer and of the efficient manner in which he has discharged his duties at these Hdqrs. He regrets that his transfer to another field of duty will interrupt the pleasant associations connected with an intercourse of four years.

Captain Varney is relieved from duty as Chief Ord. Officer of the Department, and will proceed to comply with the orders he has received from Headquarters of the Army.

The commanding officer, District of the Clearwater, will transfer the headquarters of his District from Fort Lapwai, I. T., to Fort Walla Walla, W. T. (S. O. 87, July 19, D. C.)

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS

Capt. S. W. Cowdrey, Asst. Surg., member G. C. M. Fort Cameron, U. T., Aug. 8 (S. O. 68, July 30, D. P.)

Capt. J. H. Gilman, C. S., will proceed to Denver and Fort Garland, Colo., on business connected with the Subsistence Dept. (S. O. 187, Aug. 2, D. M.)

Capt. C. E. Munn, Asst. Surg., member G. C. M. Sidney Bks, Neb., Aug. 6 (S. O. 71, Aug. 2, D. P.)

Major James R. Roche, P. D., and Capt. John M. Dickson, Asst. Surg., members G. C. M. Fort Klamath, Ore., July 20 (S. O. 86, July 16, D. U.)

Major Joseph R. Gibson, Surg.; Maj. J. W. Wham, P. D.; Capt. William H. Nash, C. S., and 1st Lieut. William B. Weir, Ord. Dept., members G. C. M. Fort Russell, W. T., Aug. 5 (S. O. 68, July 30, D. P.)

Major B. A. Clements, Surg., and Major T. H. Stanton, P. D., members G. C. M. Camp Douglas, U. T., Aug. 5 (S. O. 68, July 30, D. P.)

Major Samuel Woods, P. D., Major William Myers, Q. M., and Depot Q. M., and Capt. Geo. W. Bradley, A. Q. M., are authorized to retain their offices in the city of San Francisco, Cal. (S. O. 110, July 23, M. D. P.)

1st Lieut. J. A. Finley, Asst. Surg., member G. C. M. Fort Elliott, Texas, August 15 (S. O. 135, July 31, D. M.)

A. A. Surg. J. J. Marston, now at Fort McPherson, Neb., will report to the C. O., Camp Devin, on Little Missouri, for duty. A. A. Surg. H. L. Green, now at Camp Devin, on Little Missouri, will report to the Medical Director of the Dept., for annulment of contract (S. O. 67, July 27, D. P.)

A. A. Surg. W. Church Henderson will proceed to Fort Concho, Texas, for duty. The contract of A. A. Surg. H. A. Lewis, now at Fort Concho, Texas, is annulled—to take effect July 31, 1878 (S. O. 156, July 25, D. T.)

The telegraph instructions of this date to A. A. Surg. I. W. Scott, New Orleans, La., assigning him to the duty of attendance on sick of detachment left at Jackson Bks, La., in addition to his duties in New Orleans, are confirmed (S. O. 17, July 30, D. S.)

A. Surgeon Henry M. Cronkrite will proceed to Fort Brady, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., for duty as post surgeon (S. O. 136, August 2, D. E.)

A. Surgeon Louis A. La Garde will remain on duty at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., until further orders. Capt. J. M. Marshall, A. Q. M., will make an inspection of the National Cemetery at Fredericksburg, Va. (S. O. 134, July 31, D. E.)

A. Surgeon B. F. Pope, M. D., member G. C. M. Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., August 5 (S. O. 134, July 31, D. E.)

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

One month, to take effect not later than the 8th proximo, Major N. Vedder, P. D., Atlanta, Ga. (S. O. 17, July 30, D. S.)

Fourteen days, from the 6th proximo, 1st Lieut. Charles Shaler, Ord. Dept., Chief Ord. Officer of Dept. (S. O. 17, July 30, D. S.)

One month, to apply for an extension of one month, Major William H. Eckels, P. D., Holly Springs, Miss. (S. O. 18, Aug. 1, D. S.)

One month, Major J. A. Brodhead, P. D., Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 134, July 30, D. M.)

One month, A. Surg. P. J. A. Cleary, Fort Lyon, Colo. (S. O. 134, July 30, D. M.)

Four months, Surg. H. R. Tilton (S. O., August 1, W. D.)

Twenty days, Surg. J. V. D. Middleton, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H. During his absence the Assistant Surgeon at Fort Hamilton will attend to such medical service at Fort Wadsworth as may be necessary (S. O. 137, August 3, D. E.)

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Hosp. Steward Henry Huthstainer will proceed to Fort Duncan, Tex., for duty (S. O. 156, July 24, D. T.)

Hospital Steward Charles Harris is relieved from duty in the Medical Director's office at these Hdqrs, and will proceed to Camp Baker, M. T., for duty.

Hospital Steward William Dampier will be relieved from duty at Camp Baker and will be sent to the Medical Director of the Department, for duty at these Hdqrs (S. O. 89, August 2, D. D.)

THE LINE.

1st CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.—Headquarters, and K. Fort Walla Walla, W. T.; C. Camp McDermitt, Nev.; B. Fort Klamath, Ore.; I. Camp Halleck, Nev.; A. Camp Barney, Ore.; M. Fort Colville, Wash. T.; D. Fort Bidlo, Cal.; F. G. L. Fort Boise, I. T.; E. H. Fort Lapwai, I. T.

* In the field.

Detached Service.—Capt. James Jackson, 1st Lieut.

John Q. Adams, members, and 2d Lieut. George S. Hoyle, J. A. of G. C. M. Fort Klamath, Ore., July 20 (S. O. 86, July 16, D. C.)

Relieved.—Col. Cuvier Grover is relieved from duty in this Dept. to enable him to comply with G. O. 49, H. Q. A. (S. O. 87, July 19, D. C.)

2ND CAVALRY, Colonel I. N. Palmer.—Headquarters and O. D. G. M. Fort Custer, M. T.; A. B. E. I. Fort Keogh; F. H. K. L. Fort Ellis, M. T.

Leave of Absence.—Two months, to apply for extension of four months, 1st Lieut. Christopher T. Hall, Fort Keogh, Mont. T. (S. O. 58, Aug. 5, M. D. M.)

Riot at Fort Keogh.—A newspaper despatch from Bismarck, D. T., Aug. 6, says: On the 30th of July, at Fort Keogh, Jim Crow Collins, a gambler, shot Bigler Thomas, of the 2d Cavalry. The soldiers of his company surrounded the jail and wounded the Sheriff. The Sheriff then abandoned the jail, and a fight ensued between the prisoner Collins and the soldiers. A soldier named Hurley was killed, and another, named Sanders, wounded. Another company of soldiers put down the riot. The row started in a dance house about a woman.

3RD CAVALRY, Col. Wash. L. Elliott.—Headquarters, and A. B. C. P. K. Ft. Laramie, W. T.; I. Fort Petterson, W. T.; G. Camp Robinson, Neb.; G. Camp Sheridan, Neb.; D. Ft. Sanders, W. T.; E. L. New Red Cloud Agency, D. T.; J. M. New Spotted Tail Agency, D. T.

* In camp on the Little Missouri.

Leave Extended.—Major A. W. Evans, two months (S. O., July 31, W. D.)

4TH CAVALRY, Col. R. S. Mackenzie.—Headquarters, and A. D. E. L. M. Fort Clark, Tex.; G. H. Fort Reno, I. T.; C. Fort Sill, I. T.; I. Camp Supply, I. T.; B. P. Fort Elliott, Tex.; E. Fort Duncan, Tex.

Detached Service.—Capt. Clarence Mauck, 2d Lieut. J. W. Martin and A. M. Patch, members, G. C. M. Fort Elliott, Tex., Aug. 15 (S. O. 135, July 31, D. M.)

5TH CAVALRY, Col. R. W. Merritt.—Headquarters, and A. B. H. I. Ft. D. A. Russell, W. T.; C. B. E. K. M. Ft. McKinney, W. T.; L. Fort McPherson, Neb.; G. Camp Brown, W. T.; D. Sidney Bks, Neb.; F. Ft. Steele, W. T.

* In the field on Clear Creek.

* In the field near Fort Hall.

Change of Station.—Major John J. Upham will proceed to Camp Brown, W. T., and assume command of that post (S. O. 69, July 31, D. P.)

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. C. King, 2d Lieut. G. O. Eaton, members, G. C. M. Fort Russell, W. T., Aug. 5 (S. O., July 30, D. P.)

Major G. A. Gordon, 1st Lieut. C. H. Rockwell, members, G. C. M. Sidney Bks, Neb., Aug. 6 (S. O. 71, Aug. 2, D. P.)

Major V. K. Hart, Capt. S. S. Sumner, A. E. Woodson, 1st Lieut. P. P. Barnard, members, G. C. M. Fort McKinney, W. T., Aug. 15 (S. O. 71, Aug. 3, D. P.)

Leave of Absence.—One year, with permission to go beyond sea, to take effect when his services can be spared, 2d Lieut. C. D. Parkhurst. One year, to take effect when his services can be spared, Capt. A. E. Woodson (S. O., July 31, W. D.)

6TH CAVALRY, Col. James Oakes.—Headquarters, Op. Lowell, A. T.; G. G. Op. Grant, A. T.; B. M. Op. Buschua, A. T.; A. L. Op. Bowie, A. T.; E. D. Op. Apache, A. T.; F. K. Camp Verde, A. T.; I. Camp McDowell, A. T.; P. Camp Thomas, A. T.

Change of Station.—2d Lieut. A. P. Blockson is assigned to command Co. C, and 1st Lieut. H. P. Perrine to command Co. D, Indians Scouts (S. O. 80, July 17, D. A.)

1st Lieut. L. A. Abbott is relieved from duty at Camp Grant, A. T., and will proceed to Camp Thomas, A. T., and assume command of that post, pending official notification of his promotion as Captain 6th Cav (S. O. 81, July 20, D. A.)

Leave of Absence.—Four months, to take effect when his services can be spared, 2d Lieut. William H. Carter (S. O., Aug. 5, W. D.)

Lieuts. Rucker and Henely.—The Tucson (Nevada) Star of July 18 has the following details of the drowning of Lieuts. Rucker and Henely, at Camp Supply, on the 11th of that month:

"They met their deaths in White River Canon. Henely had been scouting between Camp Supply and the Hatchet Mountains, and had returned with his Indian company. His command he had stationed in the canon in the vicinity of Point of Rocks, when he started on horseback up the canon toward Supply Camp. Twice he had succeeded in crossing the fearful torrent of water that was rushing madly along its course, carrying everything with it that came in reach, and arriving about opposite to Supply Camp, he made a third attempt to cross the angry stream. Reaching the rapid current, his horse lost his foothold in the bed of the stream, and Henely was plunged into the water. He swam with the current for a considerable distance, when his body was thrown against a tree with great force, far out in the stream. The blow he received rendered him helpless. Lieut. Rucker, who was near at hand, mounted his horse and rode rapidly a short distance below, and plunged into the stream, hoping to catch Henely as he floated by. But alas! the fate of noble Rucker! He, too, was separated from his horse, immediately sank in the roaring, rumbling current, and was seen no more alive. Rucker's body was found at 7 o'clock the same evening, about a mile down the stream, and at 10 o'clock the same evening the body of Henely was found near where Rucker's was taken out. Henely's skull was fractured, and it was thought by the surgeon that death ensued immediately after the fracture was received, which was probably at the tree or stump described above. Efforts at resuscitation were thoroughly made, but death had claimed its own. The bodies were sent to Bowie on the 12th, and buried on the 13th at that post. The funeral was one of the most imposing ever witnessed in Arizona, the officers and men performing the last sad rites."

It is the painful duty of the Department Commander to announce to the troops the death of 1st Lieutenant Austin Henely, and 2d Lieutenant John A. Rucker, 6th Cavalry, near Camp Supply, A. T., on the 11th instant. These gallant young officers lost their lives in the field returning from an Indian Scout. They were both conspicuous in this Department for active and persistent hard service. They have left names which other young officers may strive to emulate, and to which their friends every

24TH INFANTRY. Colonel Joseph H. Potter.—Headquarters and A. B. F. Fort Duncan, Tex.; D. E. H. Fort McIntosh, Tex.; C. G. I. K. Ringgold Barracks, Tex.

25TH INFANTRY. Colonel George L. Andrews.—Headquarters and A. B. F. Fort Davis, Tex.; C. D. F. Fort Stockton, Tex.; B. San Felipe, Tex.; G. K. Ft. Concho, Tex.
Transferred.—2d Lieut. Edwin McNeill, 25th Inf., is transferred to the 1st Art. (Light Bat. K), to date from July 6, 1878 (S. O., Aug. 1, W. D.)

BASE BALL.—The scores of J. E. H. F. and Co. C, 4th Infantry, B. B. Clubs, in a match game played at Fort Fetterman, W. T., July 14, 1878:

Co. C.	O. R.	J. C. H. F.	O. R.		
Faulkner.....	2	7	Conley.....	2	4
Walsh.....	4	5	O'Brien.....	5	3
Jones.....	4	5	Carly.....	3	6
Ward.....	6	9	Head.....	3	4
Riley.....	3	7	Redman.....	3	5
Lennie.....	3	4	Ashwell.....	2	5
Cuthbert.....	4	4	Edgar.....	3	4
Neville.....	6	2	Lacy.....	4	4
Shinkle.....	3	6	Maginn.....	2	6
Total.....	37	49	Total.....	37	40

THE ARMY COMMISSION.—Various conflicting stories concerning the meeting of the Army Commission, about which no one really knows anything, appear in the papers. The New York *Tribune* Washington correspondent says, for example: "The Army Commission has disbanded. There was great difficulty in getting a quorum together at White Sulphur Springs, and very recently, when the work began to get interesting, General Banning, of Ohio, and Mr. Dibble, of Tennessee, both pleaded the urgent state of their political campaigns as an excuse for going home. This left the commission without a quorum. Senator Plumb and Congressman Bragg never appeared at any of the meetings. Mr. Plumb stayed in Washington, busy with department matters. He said the commission was to go West to the frontier, for the purpose of examining the practical workings of the Army, and he would join it there. When Messrs. Banning and Dibble departed it was agreed to hold the next meeting in New York, on Nov. 19. General Harry White, who arrived in the city last night from White Sulphur Springs, says that the commission sat with closed doors, and will not communicate the details of its labors to the public until its bill is reported to Congress. The meeting was very satisfactory. The commission was in session eight days, and the commission may be said to have practically agreed upon a bill for such reform in the organization of the Army and conduct of military affairs as the times demand. General White thinks that the bill the commission will report will be satisfactory to the country. It will possibly cheapen the military establishment several millions and make it more effective for all purposes. There was much difference of opinion in the commission when it met, but after a full and patient interchange of views the majority vote was always concurred in unanimously, and all the members present will support the report of the commission. The commission may be said to have agreed upon a bill, but a few matters are still open, the consideration of which will be concluded at the next meeting. A sub-committee may in the meantime visit some of the forts on the frontier, with a view to the abandonment of some and the strengthening of others, and to see personally the situation of the Army. The session at the White Sulphur Springs averaged six hours a day."

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

WORSER THAN INDIANS.

United States Indian Agent Peter Roman, at the Flat Head Agency, M. T., sends to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs a communication enclosing copies of papers brought to him by one of two Nez Percé Indians, who came into his camp July 19. The first paper is as follows:

HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF MONTANA,
TERRY'S LANDING, M. T., July 21, 1878.
To the Commanding Officer of the District of Montana or Fort Benton:

The bearer, Captain George, so called, is a Nez Percé, who came through with General Howard to get his daughter, who was in the hostile camp. He was very useful as an interpreter at the surrender, and after the Nez Percé's camp was secured I sent him to Sitting Bull's camp for his daughter and with a message to those who escaped. He secured his daughter and got as far as Carroll, where he was fouly dealt with by miserable white men; was shot in several places, as his unhealed wounds will show, and his young girl used worse. I presume he was left for dead, but he succeeded in reaching the Crow camp. I understand that his daughter was taken to Benton, where she remained at last accounts. For his good service, and to repair as far as possible the wrong done, I send him with two Government ponies and one other Nez Percé, hoping that he may yet recover his child. Should he do so please send him back to his home or make such disposition of them as you may deem best. The ponies I would like sent back, as they belong to my regiment. If the white men who committed the crime are caught I would suggest that you report it to department headquarters, as the department commander ordered the affair investigated. Very respectfully your obedient servant,
NELSON A. MILES, Colonel 5th Cavalry.
Brigadier-General U. S. A., Commanding.

Agent Roman deemed it unsafe to allow Captain George to prosecute his search, as he was liable to be shot for a hostile by the excited whites, although he was provided with a pass from Major Brisben, of the 2d Cavalry, and undertook the search himself, which resulted in the discovery that the girl had escaped or been released, and had reached her home while her father was in search of her.

MEXICANS ARMING INDIANS.

The following official communication shows that the Mexicans supply our reservation Indians with arms and ammunition and purchase the property they steal from Texas:

EAGLE SPRINGS, TEXAS, July 24, 1878.

I have the honor to state that I have been informed by a citizen named Lee Gaylord, who passed through on his way to Silver City, that about a month since he was in Presidio Del Norte, Mexico, and that he found the town filled with Mesquero Apaches from Fort Stanton. He estimated the Indians to num-

ber about one hundred, including women, and saw them trading in town the horses and mules they had with them. On some of their mules he recognized the old Ficklin cross brand, and knew that they had been stolen from the El Paso stage line. He states he saw the Indians in the stores of Del Norte buying ammunition for the breech-loading arms and other supplies; that he was told by a number of Mexicans and others that the Indians came from the Fort Stanton reservation, and it seemed to be a matter of notoriety. While in conversation with one of the Apaches on his first arrival in town, and before he knew their character, he stated he was from Texas, and made some slighting remarks about the Mesquero Apaches at Fort Stanton, whereupon he was attacked by two of the Indians, but succeeded in beating them off with a club. These Indians are armed with Winchester rifles, Sharps improved, and Spencer carbines, all of the best make, and they supplied themselves without question with all the ammunition they wanted. He stated that Messrs. Russell, Dalley, and Kelley, American citizens residing in the vicinity of Del Norte, are conversant with these facts, and, further, that a company of Mexican regular cavalry was stationed in the town under command of Captain Rielo.

L. W. CARPENTER, Captain 10th Cavalry.

The truth of the foregoing is sworn to by Lee Gaylord and C. W. Wilson.

The following despatch has been received from Gen. Stanley:

SPOTTED TAIL AGENCY, Aug. 6, 1878.

Hon. E. A. Hayt, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington: Commissioners have arrived here from Red Cloud. All propositions to induce Red Cloud's Indians to settle on the Missouri River were rejected by them. Examined thoroughly the country on White Clay and Wounded Knee Creeks, and recommend the location of their agency on one or the other side, with the preference to Wounded Knee, and that the agent and commanding officer of the post select a place for the depot on the Missouri. It should be below the mouth of White Earth.

D. S. STANLEY, Indian Commissioner.

INDIAN CONVICTS.

A despatch from St. Louis, Mo., August 5, 1878, says: "Thirty Indian convicts from Northwestern Texas, on their way to the Michigan and Indian penitentiaries, arrived here this morning, and are now locked up in the city jail. They are the scum of the lowest of the low class of Indians, and look cunning, mean and desperate enough to be guilty of any crime. One, 'The Bald Faced Eagle,' is charged with scalping and making away with two families of ten persons on the Texas frontier. His partner in crime is known as the 'Bloody Buffalo,' a tall, well-formed red-skin, with a dark treacherous eye and teeth as white as snow, which he grinds with rage as the chains around his limbs clank and rattle against the brick floor. Another is Calacah, or 'Young Man Afraid of His Shadow.' He is pointed out as one of the most desperate of the lot, half a dozen charges of murder being entered against him. The youngest and best looking of the convicts is a tall, well built, handsome savage, twenty years of age, and a member of the Umatilla tribe, known as Acochila, or 'The Great Unknown.' He is charged with killing a man in a fight at Fort Worth and has been sentenced to twenty years imprisonment."

GENERAL HOWARD'S COMMAND.

A New York *Herald* despatch dated Camp of General Howard's command, Malheur Agency, Oregon, July 28, via Baker City, Oregon, July 31, 1878, says: "General Howard's command reached here yesterday evening out of rations, the men and horses worn out, after their fatiguing march through mountain country. Sixty of the cavalry horses gave out on the trail yesterday, and the men had to walk into camp. The agency buildings were found uninjured. Five hundred sacks of flour were stored in the commissary warehouse, which, together with vegetables planted last spring by the Indians now on the warpath, were a godsend to the starving soldiers. Colonel Miller, with two companies of the 4th Artillery and a mule train, with supplies, arrived from Baker City this afternoon. As soon as fresh cavalry horses can be procured from the nearest settlement pursuit of the Snakes will be renewed. They passed within thirty miles of the agency to the north and east, and stole 400 head of horses on Clover Creek. The scouts report the trails leading toward Willow Valley and Snake River. They will either go down the latter stream and endeavor to get to the Buffalo country via the Weiser River or turn south toward the Strein Mountain lava bed. They are evidently getting short of ammunition, as the horses they have killed along the trail for the last 100 miles have been stabbed. There is some very fine agricultural land on this reservation. The stock range is unlimited. A captured squaw reports that Ois, the only chief left, is severely wounded. General Green, with a small command, is supposed to be in hot pursuit of the hostiles."

A despatch from Silver City, Idaho, via San Francisco, Aug. 3, says that over one hundred volunteers are now out from Boise and Owyhee in pursuit of the savages. The latter are traveling leisurely through the country, helping themselves to stock along the line of march. Several Chinamen witnessed from the brush the butchery of four of their countrymen near Munday's Ferry, but could render no assistance. The Indians spared the life of an old Chinaman on the condition that he would cook their breakfast. They told him that he had better leave after that, as 300 more Indians from Oregon would soon be in the vicinity.

CAUSE OF THE BANNOCK WAR.

The Omaha *Herald* reports an interview with General Crook on the subject of the Bannocks, in which the General is reported as saying in reply to the question as to what caused the Bannock war: "Hunger. Nothing but hunger. There were not to exceed 150 fighting men from the Bannocks and Shoshones who went away, many of them poorly armed. The whole Indian situation is changed since the advent of the breech loading arms. They have now learned their power, and before they will submit to starvation, they are determined to avenge themselves. There is proof from unquestionable authority that there have been cases where Indians have actually starved to death on their reservations within the last few years. The proof of this is incontestable. Spotted Tail told me himself once that he knew of some of his Indians who

had died from starvation. The whites have come in and occupied about all the grounds the Indians derived their living from. They are left almost entirely destitute, and must depend on the Government. There is no game; there is scarcely a jack rabbit left on their reservations. The disappearance of the game, which means starvation, may seem a small thing to us, but to them it is their all, and he must be a very contemptible being who would not fight for his life." The General further said: "We will continue to have these outbreaks like the present one of the Bannocks as long as the present system prevails. The Indians have never had any redress for wrongs committed against them. I have known of squaws being ridden down, lassoed, and outraged, and if an Indian would have said a word he would have been shot. If crimes are not punished they will be committed anywhere. No white man was ever convicted or punished for a crime committed against the Indians." Referring to the desire of the Indians under Spotted Tail and Red Cloud to learn agriculture, the General said: "They know that their lands are gone, and the game has disappeared, and they are very anxious to become independent and self-sustaining. Then if they were settled upon lands which were their own, and every man had his little farm, and could see that he was provided for in the future, it would break up these tribal relations. If an Indian had a little farm of his own, and could see that he could make a living off from it for himself and his family, he would care very little about what the chief said. This is the only way these tribal relations will ever be broken up. One might as well try to disperse a flock of sheep by an order, as to break up an Indian tribe with one."

A letter from one of the Sioux Commissioners, dated July 21, on Wounded Knee Creek, D. T., has just been received at the Indian Office. It says: "We crossed the dividing ridge yesterday between the White Earth and South Rivers, having traced the South Fork from its ending to its beginning, which is near that of the Wounded Knee, or on the opposite side of the same range of sand hills, the two flowing in opposite directions. The land passed over from the agency to the crossing of the White Earth River, about sixty-five miles, is very poor, producing only a tough wiregrass, which is eaten by stock when it first makes its appearance, but soon becomes so tough that they will not eat it. Up to that point the country is almost void of timber. After crossing the White Earth we found a better country, embracing some very nice bottoms along the South Fork, with good water and timber, though not in abundance yet in sufficient quantity for necessary uses. The Rosebud was quite a disappointment to us, having neither timber, excepting some pine in the breaks of the hills running down to it, nor bottom land. It is a little mountain stream running down between hills, about ten miles in length, its greatest recommendation being its water, which is quite pure and good. We failed to find the fine oaks described by some of the people at the Spotted Tail Agency as being at its mouth; they are not there. The best land we found is this side of the Rosebud, but I think an agency for Spotted Tail may be advantageously located in the neighborhood of the Rosebud, possibly a few miles below its mouth. We have only commenced looking at Red Cloud's country, hence cannot give much idea about it yet; will go to-morrow over to the Big White Earth. While it is doubtful about Spotted Tail's people making a success of farming, I think they can make stock-raising successful, as their country is well adapted to it. . . . We are getting along very well. Have had two rain storms, one last night, and while I write the thunder admonishes that another is coming."

Major Walsh, of the mounted police, reports that Sitting Bull and his people are destitute of food, and that the cry for an American reservation is daily heard in their camps. He thinks the crisis is fast approaching, and the hostiles must either starve, fight, or give up.

CAMP DEVIN, WY.—From this post, July 24, 1878, a correspondent writes:

Lieut.-General Sheridan arrived here 23d July and left on the 23d. He was escorted over from Crook City by Co. D, 3d Cavalry, Capt. Henry, and his return escort was Co. B, 3d Cavalry, Capt. Johnson. The Lieutenant-General did not appear to be much pleased with the country, and directed a change of camp. We will move back as soon as Capt. Munson arrives with the wagon train. Gen. Bradley will meet them and put them in camp south of the Belle Fourche—there are the empty wagons to move the supplies from Camp Devin. Gen. Sheridan says there is not the slightest chance of any Indian trouble this summer; that Sitting Bull is well fed, has plenty of beef, and is satisfied to remain quiet. The General was accompanied by Col. Bacon, of General Sherman's staff, Col. Sheridan, and Col. Morgan, a gentleman of means from Chicago, and formerly commanding a battery during the war. We are to build a telegraph line, one portion is from here to Deadwood. Miles will probably build from Fort Keogh here, and Sturgis from Deadwood to the Missouri River. It has not been definitely settled where the new post will be located—it will undoubtedly be in the Department of Dakota, and commanded by Gen. Sturgis. Capt. Thompson and Morton now out with their companies scouting, are expected to-morrow. Capt. Russell's is the first detailed for commanding the Corps complete the work. Captain Henry is obliged, from unhealed wounds and consequent debility, to take a six months' sick leave. Gen. Bradley will go over to Deadwood to complete the arrangements for commencing the telegraph line. Water is becoming worse and river is subject to constant rises and falls, and a change will be most welcome. Quite a tragedy was enacted upon the banks of the Belle Fourche on the 25th of June. A quarrel was started that evening, when one, a man of Co. K, 3d Cavalry, stopped behind one of Co. F, same regiment, and hit him over the head with a club, causing death in a short time. Both men were recruits; had it been otherwise, old soldiers with friends, the murderer would have been lynched. He is now in irons, and will be sent to Cheyenne to be turned over to the civil authorities for trial. The funeral services of the murdered man were made as impressive as possible, and may its effect soften the hearts of every one and cause them to think before striking a blow, which brands them with the mark of Cain.

Sons of Generals J. E. B. Stuart and Pickett are among the cadets at the Virginia Military Institute, which a nephew of A. P. Hill's has just left to enter West Point.

THE NAVY.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The *Tallapoosa* reached Washington Aug. 6.

The *Constellation* arrived at New Bedford Aug. 3.

The *Tuscarora* was at Sibuatanejo Harbor, coast of Mexico, June 30.

The *Speedwell*, on duty with the Fish Commissioners, has gone to the Navy Yard, at Portsmouth, N. H., for some slight repairs.

The Navy Register is expected out the latter part of this week, as the last pages of proof, the index, were examined on Monday last at the Department.

CAPT. OSCAR C. BADGER, U. S. N., will hardly recognize himself in the "Commodore Paget" referred to in the complimentary reference to our Naval Guard at the Paris Exposition, which we last week republished from the *Army and Navy Gazette*.

The steamer *Michigan* arrived at Port Huron, Michigan, Aug. 2, from Buffalo, having stopped three days at Detroit. She sailed the following day for Marquette, Michigan, which will be her address while in Lake Superior.

COMMODORE F. A. PARKER, Superintendent Naval Academy, left Annapolis July 30 for New Bedford, where he will hoist his flag on one of the Practice Ships for the summer. Commander S. Dana Greene will be left temporarily in charge of the Naval Academy during Commodore Parker's absence.

The *Gettysburg* was at Villefranche per latest cable advices. She went to that port to be surveyed, and until the report of survey reaches the Navy Department, her further movements will not be determined. She is said to be in condition to proceed to any port under sail, but it will require very extensive repairs to make her efficient for active service.

SECRETARY THOMPSON arrived at Washington on Sunday, Aug. 5, from his tour of inspection. Paymaster General Cutter reached Washington also at the same time. Commodore Shufeldt was expected back from the California coast Aug. 7. Engineer-in-Chief Shock, who left the Secretary's party in the East some days ago, returned home sick, but has recovered, and is on duty again. Chief Constructor Easby is still absent from Washington. Commodore Law, Chief of Bureau Yards and Docks, is taking a short vacation. During his absence Commander Jno. J. Reed, by appointment of the President, will act as Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks. Commodore Jeffers is expected back during the week.

The Board examining candidates for admission into the Pay Corps of the Navy, completed their duties and made their report to the Secretary of the Navy Aug. 3. Twenty-four candidates went through the mental examination, and the records of five others, who were examined at other points, at home and abroad, were reviewed by the Board, and their relative standing fixed. The result of the examination has not yet been made public. There are at present two vacancies in the Corps of Assistants. The examination lasted eight or ten days, and was a very severe one—much more so than is generally considered necessary to determine the relative fitness of the candidates for appointment.

The following vessels of war were at Yokohama, Japan, July 4:—British—*Junco*, 8, 2216, corvette, Capt. Poland; *Modeste*, 14, 1934, corvette, Capt. Mead; *Frolic*, 4, 592, gunvessel, Capt. Dupuis; *Egeria*, 4, 394, sloop, Comdr. Douglas; *Kestrel*, 4, 592, gunvessel, Comdr. Edward. Russian—*Boyan*, 8, 2000, corvette, Capt. Boyl; *Haydamak*, 7, 1000, corvette, Capt. Tirtoff; *Abrek*, 7, 1069, corvette, Capt. V. Shantz; *Vasnick*, 8, 1069, corvette, Capt. Novosilsky. American—*Monocacy*, 1370, gunboat, Comdr. Sumner. French—*Cosmos*, 12, 1900, corvette, Capt. D. Vance; *Armide*, 14, 3753, ironclad, Capt. De La Barriere. German—*Augusta*, 10, 1400, corvette, Capt. Hasscupflug; *Leipzig*, 12, 2856, corvette, Capt. Paschen.

At the Boston Navy Yard the *Richmond* has topmast in place and lower and topmast rigging set up. Attention is being given to ventilation, and it is expected that when completed the *Richmond* will be a well ventilated ship. She will probably be ready for sea in October or November. Work is progressing slowly on the *Wachusett*, but she could be made ready for sea in thirty days. The *Mayflower* will leave on August 10th for Newport. The Cadet Engineers have visited all the large iron works in and around Boston, and spent one day at the Waltham Watch Factory. Some of the Cadet Engineers display a remarkable degree of proficiency in mechanical drawing. The *Leyden* has been completely overhauled, and is ready to be commissioned, but no orders have been received concerning her. There is nearly a full crew for the *Richmond* now on board the Receiving Ship *Wabash*. The *Suvarov* is in the stream, no orders for her repairs having been received.

A CORRESPONDENT says: Work on the *Quinnabog* is advancing rapidly, and she will be ready for her officers by Sept. 15. Her cabin will be a marvel of beauty and comfort. The ward room is small but well ventilated, while the steerage is one of the worst in the Navy. Where the steerage officers will find room for their table is one of the questions to be solved. The warrant officers have four of the best

rooms on the ship, beside a fine mess room, store room, and pantry. The constructor seems to have ignored paragraph 10, page 109, U. S. Navy Regulations, which says: "In all vessels having a covered gun-deck the boatswain and gunner will each have a room on the starboard side, forward of the steerage, and the carpenter and sailmaker be similarly accommodated on the port side; in other vessels the boatswain and gunner will occupy one room jointly, fitted with two berths, on the starboard side, and the carpenter and sailmaker one on the port side." As our ships now carry so many steerage officers, more than can be accommodated, I think it would have been well that more room might be given the steerage. The facilities for stowing away clothing are simply miserable. There is possibly room in the two steerages to stow away the wearing apparel of six officers, leaving out all rain clothes and overcoats. There is not a hook in the steerages to hang up a single article.

A DESPATCH from San Francisco to the N. Y. *Herald*, Aug. 1, says: "An exciting case, the United States against William B. Carr, growing out of the notorious Pinney transactions while he was Chief Clerk of the Navy Pay office, and obtained from the bank \$1,000,000, has been on trial in the United States Circuit Court for a few days past, resulting in the acquittal of Carr yesterday. The chief feature of the trial was the incidental and unlooked for vindication of Rufus Spalding, pay inspector at the time when Pinney used regular Navy certificates as collaterals for money obtained from banks. In his testimony, corroborated by others, Pinney completely established the innocence of Spalding in connection with the transaction. Two years ago Secretary Robeson ordered a court martial, which sat forty days here, and on its finding Spalding, after nineteen years' service, was dismissed in disgrace. The banks obtained this crimination of the pay inspector with a view to recovering from the Government their losses, as Spalding was its legitimate servant. Pinney testified yesterday, in the case of the Clay Street Savings Bank, that its president, Willard E. Burr, knew that the Navy certificates were irregular and given to deceive the bank finance committee, while President Burr was paid five per cent. commission for negotiating loans, putting in his pocket \$31,000, and the bank lost by the transaction \$243,000. Other banks lost \$750,000, of which the Masonic alone loses \$234,000. Spalding will ask the Secretary of the Navy for a new trial, with a view to his vindication and the restoration of his commission."

MUCH anxiety is felt by the citizens of Stonington, Conn., for the safety of the whaling schooner *Charles Shearer*, which sailed from Cape Horn in October, 1877, for the South Shetland Islands, and has not since been heard from. The time she has been out is hardly sufficient to warrant the opinion that she has met with misfortune; nevertheless the Secretary of the Navy, in response to appeals from prominent citizens of Connecticut, has taken such steps as were in his power to institute a search for the missing vessel. The following letter, addressed to Governor Hubbard, presents the facts in the case:

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, 16th July, 1878.
Honorable R. D. Hubbard, Governor of Connecticut, Hartford, Conn.:

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th inst., in reference to the schooner *Charles Shearer*, a whaling and sealing vessel belonging to the port of Stonington, which sailed from Cape Horn in October, 1877, for the South Shetland Islands, since which nothing has been heard from her, and requesting the assistance of this Department.

There are but two vessels at present upon the South Atlantic station, and to send either to so distant a region as the South Shetland Islands for an indefinite period, special fittings and preparations would have to be made.

The United States steamer *Alaska* is on the way to the Pacific, and it may be possible for her to make some search for the missing vessel, and it is believed that instructions to that effect can reach her at Rio de Janeiro.

A copy of your letter will therefore be sent to Rear-Admiral E. T. Nichol, commanding United States Naval force, South Atlantic Station, with instructions to render any assistance he can with the *Alaska*, or either of the vessels under his command. It is a matter, however, that must necessarily be left to his discretion.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
CHARLES DEVENS, Acting Secretary of the Navy.

THE Japan daily *Herald* of July 11th, 1878, (Yokohama) says: "The American barque *Fannie Skofield*, Captain Dunning, from Newcastle, N.S.W., with coal for this port, drifted ashore yesterday morning between six and seven o'clock, about a mile to the westward of the Saratoga Spit buoy, Yeddo Bay. During the day it blew fresh from the W.S.W., and intelligence having reached the U. S. sloop *Monocacy* of the barque's predicament, she left about five o'clock to assist in towing her off. The *Monocacy* reached the spot about 7 P. M., and anchored a few lengths from the stranded vessel in 3 1/2 fathoms of water, dropped down alongside, and gave her the bight of a hawser, both ends of which were fast on board the gunboat. The barque lay on the sands, broadside to the wind, in 19 feet of water, and was bumping somewhat in the short sea running over the shoal. The *Monocacy* went ahead with her engines, and hove in cable simultaneously, but did not succeed in moving the barque until one o'clock this morning, when she was got off and towed further out, but owing to the stiff S.W. breeze blowing both vessels were compelled to anchor off the edge of the bank until daylight, when it calmed down. The *Monocacy* then towed the barque into the channel, left her to sail up, and returned to the anchorage,

arriving about 9 o'clock." The following letter of acknowledgment was received by Captain Sumner:

YOKOHAMA, July 11, 1878.

Commander Geo. W. Sumner, "U. S. Ship *Monocacy*, Yokohama:

DEAR SIR:—We are requested by Captain Dunning, of the American ship *Fannie Skofield*, to express to you his thanks for the prompt and efficient assistance rendered to his ship while she was ashore yesterday on Saratoga Spit. That his ship got off without injury is probably very much due to the friendly services so readily furnished by the *Monocacy*. It affords us pleasure to transmit this communication, and to add our own acknowledgments to those of Captain Dunning. We are, dear sir, your obedient servants,

WALSH, HALL & Co.

DESPATCHES have been received from Rear-Admiral Patterson, commanding Asiatic Station, dated on board his flagship, the *Monocacy*, at Yokohama, July 13. Nothing of importance had occurred since last report. On the 4th of July the Japanese, English, French and Russian men-of-war united with the U. S. vessels of war in celebrating the day by firing at noon a National salute. On the 10th His Majesty, the Emperor of Japan, accompanied by the Princes, his minister, the Diplomatic Corps, and a large number of army and navy officers of high rank, visited Yokohama for the purpose of inspecting the new iron-clad frigates and the corvettes recently constructed in England for the Japanese Navy. In company with other men-of-war the *Monocacy* dressed ship, and on His Majesty's embarking and disembarking all the vessels manned yards and saluted with 31 guns. By special invitation to the Commander-in-Chief, Rear-Admiral Patterson called on board the iron clad ram *Foo soo kan*, and had the honor of paying his respects to His Majesty. Shortly after the Emperor and Diplomatic Corps on board the *Foo soo kan*, followed by the corvettes, got underway and proceeded down the bay to experiment with torpedoes. When the Emperor departed the Minister of Marine entertained at dinner the leading Japanese and foreign naval officers. The disposition of the vessels of the squadron is as follows: *Monongahela*, Captain Fitzhugh, at Shanghai, repairing, to be completed in about five weeks; *Ranger*, Commander Manley, on service at Hong Kong and Canton; *Alert*, Commander Boyd, at Amoy, having recently visited Swatow; *Ashuelot*, Commander Perkins, at Nagasaki, having recently visited Mene-Suna group and Palos, or Vincennes Rocks, to determine their position; *Pallas*, Lieut.-Commander Wise, at Taku bar. Health of squadron generally good.

A NEWSPAPER dispatch from New London, Conn., August 5, says: Major J. A. Tibbits, Collector of Customs at this port, received an anonymous letter July 15, conveying intelligence of the departure of the United States Schoolship *St. Mary's* from Lisbon, by way of Madeira, for the United States, July 3. The letter, which was dated July 4, and mailed at Lisbon, further said the *St. Mary's* had a large quantity of goods liable to pay customs duties on board, shipped with the intention of evading the payment of duty. Another letter, conveying similar information, and detailing the nature of the articles shipped, and the names of the persons to whom consigned, was later received from Havre, France. On Saturday afternoon the *St. Mary's* came to anchor in the lower harbor, having made the passage from Madeira in twenty four days. She was immediately boarded by Lieutenant Arthur M. Devereaux, of the revenue marine service, and Inspector of Customs Ezra C. Smith. They were met by Commander Phythian, who, learning the object of their visit, unhesitatingly denied any intent to defraud the Government, and voluntarily produced the following articles, alleged, in the letters referred to, to be smuggled goods, which were seized in accordance with United States laws: Thirty dozen pairs kid gloves, consigned to Cyrus Peck, Broadway, New York; several costly and elegant table cloths, worked in colors by hand; several pieces of gauze fabric, of exceedingly fine texture and quite costly, for dress goods; Burnous mantles, ladies' silk outside garments, of novel and beautiful designs; two Italian bronzes, one representing Battle, artistic in execution and conception; six rolls of Turkish rugs and carpets; Turkish towellings, several packages of ladies' underclothing and fine embroidered goods, an octave of wine, and sixteen dozen bottles of Madeira. Lieutenant Devereaux remained on board the *St. Mary's* in charge of the articles seized until Monday morning, when they were taken to the Custom House in the ship's boat and put into the possession of the Collector. Commander Phythian says all the articles, with the exception of the thirty dozen gloves, were consigned to his care by officers of the United States ship *Alliance*, of the European squadron, temporarily stationed at Lisbon, to their families and friends. He does not recall the name of the consignor of the gloves.

THE Yokohama (Japan) *Gazette* of July 8th reports that: "On Saturday night, July 6th, the U. S. flag-ship *Monocacy* was outlined with Japanese lanterns in honor of the memorable Fourth of July. The night was dark, and the effect produced was beautiful, especially at a short distance from the ship. Upwards of a thousand lanterns were employed in the illumination, among them a number on which the word *Monocacy* was prominently painted, and a large illuminated lettering of the ship's name was also placed amidships. Rockets were fired at intervals, and these were the signal for loud cheering from the English crews in neighboring ships. The band of the French ironclad *Armide* was pulled to

the *Monocacy* and round her, playing appropriate airs, and this was followed by several of the musical members of the American crew serenading their officers and comrades with 'The Larboard Watch,' and other songs for the occasion." The programme for the day was a series of boat races, as follows: Part 1—Forenoon: 1. 10:15 A. M., men-of-war cutters, 2 mile race. Prizes: 1st, \$25; 2d, \$10. 2. 10:45 A. M., gigs of six oars, distance one mile and a half. Prizes: 1st, \$20; 2d, \$8. 3. 11:15 A. M., whale boats, distance one mile and a half. Prizes: 1st, \$20; 2d, \$7. 4. 11:45 A. M., men-of-war boats of four oars, distance one mile. Prize, \$10. Part 2—Afternoon: 1. 1:15 P. M., Japanese sampan race. Each sampan to be manned by two men-of-war's men. Each crew to provide its own sampan. Prize, \$5. 2. 1:40 P. M., swimming race. Distance 50 yards. Prizes: 1st, \$7; 2d, \$3. 3. 2:10 P. M., Catamaran race. Prize, \$5. 4. 2:30 P. M., long diving match. Prize, \$3. 5. 3 P. M., scrub boat race for all comers. No allowance for oars. Distance, from starting point around light ship and return. The *Monocacy's* cutter will enter this race only, and pull to win. Prizes: 1st, \$50; 2d, \$20. Midshipman Foulkacted as starter, and Lieutenant Colahan as judge and time-keeper. There were nine boats entered for the first race, two from the *Cosmao*, one each from the *Frolic*, *Juno*, *Egeria*, and *Modeste*, two from the *Augusta*, and one from the *Monocacy*. The Captain's cutter from the *Cosmao* came in winner in 19 min. 35 secs. The other *Cosmao* cutter was next, 17 seconds behind, and, in 23 seconds more, one of the crews from the *Augusta* passed the winning post third, followed by the second *German* cutter fourth, and the *Egeria* boat fifth. The second race was a combination of the two for gigs and whale boats, and there were three entries, the gig of the *Monocacy* manned by a crew from the *Modeste*, the *Augusta's* gig, and the *Vadnick's* whale boat. The distance, one mile and a half, was rowed in shortest time, 14 min. 45 secs., by the whale boat, the *Monocacy* gig second by 40 secs., and the *Augusta* crew last, the third boat taking an extra prize offered by Fleet Paymaster Thornton, U. S. N. For the fourth race there were five entries, and the winner was a *Monocacy* boat manned by a crew from the *Egeria*. A Fleetwing "four" was second, 28 secs. to the bad, and these were followed, a long way behind, by an *Augusta* crew. For a sampan race one from the *Modeste* and one merchant seaman came forward. This race produced much amusement, as oars got unshipped, and the sampans fouled, &c. The race was eventually won by the sampan from the *Modeste*. Time, 6 m. 30 secs. The long diving match fell to Crene of the *Cosmao*, whose dive of 41 secs. was judged to be an admirable one, and the second prize was taken by George, of the *Monocacy*, with a dive of 39 seconds. The sports were brought to a close with a scrub boat race for all comers, won by the gig of the *Monocacy*, handled by an English crew made up of men from the *Modeste* and *Egeria*. The winners' time was 31 min. 30 secs. for a distance estimated from four to four and a half miles, the English coming in 1 min. 23 secs. after, and the *Cosmao* (Captain's cutter) third, 2 min. 48 secs. behind the winner. The other boats, which were all pluckily rowed to the end, were the *Cosmao* cutter, *Juno* cutter, *Modeste* pinnace, *Augusta* cutter, and *Modeste* skiff. Loud cheers greeted the victorious crews, and there was also an abundance of ironical cheers for those who would like to have won, "but didn't." The *Japan Gazette* says: "During the afternoon the rain ceased for a time, and gave opportunity for a number of friends to convey their good wishes to the officers of the *Monocacy*, who, in the face of very disagreeable weather, maintained the spirit of the occasion with a heartiness that would be a credit to any cause. The nationalities represented spoke volumes for the 'brotherhood of humanity,' and this is not the least interesting feature in a day's festivity which, as far as pre-arrangement was concerned, left nothing to be desired."

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE

ORDERED.

August 2.—Passed Assistant Engineer John Pemberton, to the Coast Survey steamer *Gedney* on the 17th August.
Assistant Engineer H. C. Bingham, to experimental duty at New York on the 5th August.

August 7.—Master Charles E. Fox to duty on the Coast Survey on the 25th August.
Midshipman Clifford J. Boush, to the receiving ship *Franklin*, at Boston, Mass.
Ensign John W. Stewart, to duty on the Coast Survey.

DETACHED.

August 2.—Passed Assistant Engineer Cipriano Andrade, from experimental duty at New York on the 5th August, and ordered to duty at the Navy-yard, New York.

Passed Assistant Engineer H. N. Stevenson, from the Coast Survey steamer *Gedney* on the 17th August, and placed on waiting orders.

Passed Assistant Engineer J. G. Broensham, from the Navy-yard, New York, on the 5th August, and to continue on special duty.

Cadet Engineer Wm. Cowles has reported his return home, having been detached from the Asiatic Station on the 10th June last, and has been placed on sick leave.

August 7.—Ensign Frank E. Sawyer, from the receiving ship *Franklin*, and ordered to duty on the Coast Survey.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Commander R. S. McCook, attached to the Navy-yard, New York, for two weeks from August 8.

To Lieutenant-Commander G. W. Pigman, attached to the Naval Observatory, Washington, for one month from August 7.

To Lieutenant-Commander Thomas M. Gardner, commanding the iron-clad steamer *Montank*, at Washington, for one month from August 8.

To Lieutenant L. E. Bixler, attached to the Hydrographic Office, for one month from August 13.
To Lieutenant T. A. Lyons, attached to the Hydrographic Office for one month from August 6.
To Ensign Wm. B. Carper, for six weeks from August 1.
To Pay Inspector George L. Davis for sixty days from Aug. 7.
To Chief Engineer Henry W. Fitch, attached to the Bureau of Steam Engineering for one month from August 5.
To Paymaster George A. Lyon, attached to the Navy-yard, Washington, for one month from August 15.
To Surgeon Edward Kershner for twenty days from Aug. 10.
To Passed Assistant Surgeon H. P. Harvey, attached to the receiving ship *Wabash*, at Boston, for thirty days from Aug. 23.
To Passed Assistant Surgeon J. H. Gaines, attached to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for one month.
To Chaplain John B. Van Meter, attached to the Navy-yard, Washington, for one month.
To Saltmaker George T. Douglass, attached to the Navy-yard, New York, for twenty days from August 12.

LEAVE EXTENDED.

The leave of Lieutenant R. B. Thomas, at present at Troy, Ohio, has been extended sixty days from August 7.

REVOKED.

The orders of Passed Assistant Engineer John Pemberton to the Coast Survey steamer *Gedney* and placed on waiting orders.
The orders of Passed Assistant Engineer H. N. Stevenson detaching him from the Coast Survey steamer *Gedney* and to continue on duty on board that vessel.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General for the week ending August 7, 1878:
Dennis Dennis, second class fireman, July 25, U. S. S. *Ajax*, at Brandon, Va.
James D. McDonald, ordinary seaman, E. F., July 21, Naval Alert, Mare Island, Cal.
Christian Leisch, marine, June 5, U. S. S. *Ranger*, at Hong Kong, China.

SPEED CO-EFFICIENTS OF SCREWS OF VESSELS IN THE U. S. NAVY.

Advance of screw, in knots of 6,088 feet, for one revolution per minute.

Name of Vessel.	Mean pitch of screw, in feet.	Co-efficient.	Name of Vessel.	Mean pitch of screw, in feet.	Co-efficient.
Adams.....	18.58	183	Monadnock.....	19.00	187
Alarm.....	18.00	148	Mohican.....	21.00	207
Albatross.....	24.52	241	Monongahela.....	10.50	171
Alert.....	17.50	171	Montank.....	18.00	177
Allan.....	19.00	187	Nahant.....	18.00	177
Ajax.....	20.01	197	Nantucket.....	18.00	177
Amphitrite.....	19.00	187	Narragansett.....	17.00	167
Benedic.....	26.00	256	Nipisic.....	21.00	207
Brooklyn.....	20.85	206	Nyack.....	15.00	148
Canandaigua.....	17.31	169	Omaha.....	24.68	244
Canonicus.....	20.00	197	Osage.....	20.00	197
Catfish.....	18.00	148	Palos.....	20.00	197
Coleridge.....	22.00	227	Passaic.....	20.00	197
Comanche.....	16.00	158	Pennscola.....	28.04	277
Despatch.....	18.00	177	Plymouth.....	24.62	243
Dictator.....	24.00	235	Porfirio.....	21.00	207
Enterprise.....	19.00	187	Quinebaug.....	21.00	207
Essex.....	19.00	187	Ranger.....	17.33	171
Florida.....	25.00	246	Richmond.....	28.47	282
Franklin.....	28.00	276	Saco.....	16.00	158
Galeana.....	21.00	207	Saugus.....	20.00	197
Hartford.....	23.00	227	Shawmut.....	15.00	148
Intrepid.....	15.00	148	Shenandoah.....	17.58	174
Iroquois.....	18.20	179	Swatara.....	21.00	207
Jason.....	11.50	113	Tennessee.....	31.00	306
Junia.....	17.00	168	Terror.....	19.00	187
Kansas.....	18.00	177	Ticonderoga.....	20.00	197
Kearsarge.....	19.00	187	Trenton.....	25.00	246
Lackawanna.....	20.00	197	Tuacora.....	19.00	187
Lancaster.....	22.00	227	Vandalia.....	21.00	207
Lehigh.....	18.00	177	Wabash.....	23.00	227
Mahopac.....	20.00	197	Wachusett.....	19.00	187
Manhattan.....	18.00	177	Worcester.....	31.00	306
Marion.....	21.00	207	Wyandotte.....	17.64	174
Michigan.....	19.00	187	Wyoming.....	19.00	187
Minnesota.....	23.00	227	Yantic.....	15.00	148

* This co-efficient multiplied by the revolutions per minute gives the speed of screw in knots per hour.

Speed of screw—speed of vessel X 100

Speed of screw slip, in per ct. of speed of screw.

SAVING LIFE AT SEA.—Discussing the subject of saving life at sea, *Broad Arrow* says: A paper of great importance to the royal navy—indeed to the naval profession generally—has lately been twice discussed at the Royal United Service Institution. The matter under discussion was the necessity of supplying better means of saving life on board our men-of-war in these days of ramming and torpedoing. The unsatisfactory state of our ships as regards the means they possess of saving life, and the necessity of augmenting those means, was admitted on all hands. Several very ingenious models of rafts and boats were exhibited; the rafts either forming portions of the ships' bridges or fitted to occupy vacant spaces on ships' decks. In any case of necessity these rafts could be launched in very short time, and would carry large numbers of men, with a supply of water and provisions, so that in case of sudden disaster the crew of a ship would have a fair chance of being saved even were no consort at hand to render succor. Admiral Ryder's buoyant hammock was also exhibited; a most excellent means of saving life in case of wreck, provided help is at hand, but of little use should the land be far off or no friendly ship near. We have not yet experienced the deadly effects of torpedo warfare, although the war between the Northern and Southern States of America have taught us how disastrous the results of a well-placed torpedo are, and the teaching of our torpedo school leaves no doubt upon our minds on the subject. The fact unfortunately remains, that although our ships are likely to be engaged in more deadly action than in the old time, our means of saving their crews in case of disaster are less. In case of a naval war our antagonists, if worth their salt, are sure, either by ram or torpedo, to cause us loss; and, going into action, we must accept the consequences, and realize the deadly nature of the conflict, how small the means of rescue we at present possess, and how difficult, in the hurly-burly of battle and disaster, to

make those means available. When St. Paul and the shipmen of Adramyttium met with shipwreck off Melita, they, by means of boards and broken pieces of the ship, all got safe to land; we should, in case of war, meet in the same seas a foe more deadly than the Euroclydon, and our shipmen will not possess the same means (St. Paul's ship had boats) of getting safely to land. Seeing the small amount of life saving apparatus carried by our ships, and the certainty of more adequate means being needed, is it not time that the question was taken in hand by the authorities?

TORPEDO EXPERIMENTS.—The N. Y. *World* of August 7 has the following account of recent experiments at Willet's Point: "Major-General Abbot is conducting a series of very interesting experiments in torpedo firing at Willet's Point. Yesterday afternoon he was engaged in obtaining photographs of the column of water thrown up by the explosion of a torpedo. A condemned schooner was anchored about a quarter of a mile from the pier on which the electrical apparatus was placed, and a torpedo was sunk directly in front of her bow. The idea was not to destroy the schooner, but to use her as a measure by which to judge the height to which the column of water rose. The torpedo was connected with the battery on the pier by an insulated wire, and several cameras were placed in position and prepared to take instantaneous pictures. The method by which this was accomplished was simple and ingenious. The slides used to close the apertures of the cameras were suspended by small threads attached to percussion caps that upon being exploded severed the threads and allowed the slides to drop instantly. The percussion caps were fired by pressing a key. The keys were numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and pressing No. 1 fired the torpedo; No. 2 closed the aperture of the first camera, No. 3 that of the second, and so on. The object on this occasion was to photograph the column of water at different moments, thus obtaining a graphic representation of it as it rose and fell in its different attitude and appearances. When everything had been prepared the General pressed key No. 1, and in a moment the water in front of the schooner, a quarter of a mile away, arose in a blue pyramid crowned with white foam, the apex of the pyramid being far above the tallest mast of the schooner. Following the rise of the water came five sharp reports in rapid succession, and at the last detonation the pyramid had sunk back into the Sound and eddies of foam were circling about the spot where it had arisen. Five photographs had been taken and were found to be excellent, giving permanent representations of different appearances which the eye recognized readily but would not have been able to recall without this aid, so quickly did the water subside. General Abbot will continue these experiments until he has obtained a complete set of photographs illustrating the force and the variety of the effects of the torpedo at different moments. He explained that the action of a torpedo varies greatly, according to the depth to which it is sunk. In shallow water the column will be thrown to a much greater height, and at greater depth the disturbance will be more distributed laterally."

The N. Y. *Tribune*, August 8, says: The old 200-ton schooner was successfully blown up yesterday afternoon, amid cheers from a throng of spectators. Previous to this experiment, four torpedoes were exploded near the vessel, one at the bow, another at the stern, and then two others at the bow and stern were exploded simultaneously. One of these latter had been sunk in four and the other in ten feet of water. The torpedo submerged four feet forced up the water in a tall, graceful jet over 150 feet in height. The other torpedo threw up a much larger amount of water, but only to an altitude of about eighty feet. The sails of the schooner were hoisted, a stuffed figure of a man was fastened to the rigging, and two kegs of powder, fifty pounds in each, were placed beneath the vessel amidships. On the deck, surrounded by his staff, sat General Abbot, in front of a table upon which was arranged an electric apparatus. At his right were four cameras, ready for taking instantaneous photographs of the explosion at different periods. "All ready," called out General Abbot, with his finger. Instantly there was a violent commotion of the water under the schooner. She snapped asunder as if made of pasteboard, with a loud, deep report; her timbers were turned as if they were straws, and a confused mass of water, planks, fragments of wood, black dust and a volume of smoke, through which darted a large red globe of fire, was hurled up to a height of at least 130 feet. For a moment the whole mass balanced in the air and then fell. All that remained of the schooner was the top of the deck cabin. Of the remainder of the vessel no two planks were left together.

At the office of *Forest and Stream* is a Carolina rail skipping about in a dazed sort of way in a canary's cage. He came to the rooms with the following note of introduction:

U. S. S. SARATOGA, NEWPORT, R. I., July 28.

EDITOR *FOREST AND STREAM*: I take the liberty of sending you a rail, which flew on board my ship three hundred and fifty miles from the Cape of Virginia during a heavy westerly blow on Tuesday last. He struck the rigging and fell to the deck, and, although used up, was still able to run. I at once made him comfortable, and now present him to you with the hope that you will accept him, and either care for him yourself or give him a fair wind to some snug harbor.

R. D. EVANS, Commander, Commanding.

The bird has lived royally on rape seed and canary seed, and will shortly be set free on the salt marshes near the city. How he came to get so far from land is a mystery. He ought to be a bird of short flight and not much of a "paddler."

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THE MEXICAN BORDER QUESTION.—A newspaper
despatch dated Washington, August 6, says: At the
Cabinet session to-day the Secretary of War said that
news had been received by the War Department, from the
Rio Grande, to the effect that several Mexican com-
panies were being organized on their side of the Rio
Grande for the purpose of repelling raids across the
river by United States forces. It is regarded that mat-
ters are approaching a rather serious condition in that
section. The orders to Gen. Ord, as frequently stated,
remain in force, and raiders upon his side of the river
will be followed into Mexico beyond a doubt, though the
sincere wish of the Government is that there will
be no occasion for any further crossing by our soldiers.

THE N. Y. Herald's Washington correspondent
says: "The assignment of Lieutenant McNeill, who
graduated fourth in his class, to the Twenty-fifth In-
fantry, the last regiment in the whole army and one
made up of colored men, occasioned a great deal of
indignation among the friends of that officer until it
was explained to them at the War Department that
the assignment was made through a motive of real
friendship for him and is only temporary, a subse-
quent order transferring him to a lieutenantcy in the
artillery service. Before this explanation was given
a good deal of feeling was expressed at what was
considered his consignment to Botany Bay to gratify
the suspected jealousy or spite of some of his superi-
ors at West Point."

HENRY READE, Esq., father of Lieuts. Phillip and
Henry Reade, U. S. Army, died at Lowell, Mass.,
Aug. 2, aged 74 years.

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should see that they get the index to Vol. XV. com-
pleted last week, which goes out with this number.

CAMP AND COMMITTEE ROOM.

THE White Sulphur Springs Commission has ad-
journaled, after something less than a fortnight's
sitting, to meet again in New York just prior to the
December session of Congress. We do not share the
confident belief of those portions of the daily press
that predict a general agreement of the committee on
a scheme of organization for the Army of the future.
Our opinion is rather that the committee will dis-
agree, and agree to disagree, and will make two re-
ports; but we have great hopes that the majority
report will be that of the friends of the Army, and
that this report will commend itself to Congress next
winter.

We also think that instead of "a bill being sub-
stantially agreed upon" already, as some of the lay
journals have reported, this preliminary session at the
Sulphur Springs was confined to collecting, classify-
ing, reading, and studying statistics and schemes,
and to the laying out of work for the future. More
reports and opinions, mainly from Army officers, will
pour in upon the Committee. If, in addition to these
sources of information, the Committee had adopted
Senator PLUMB's suggestion of visiting the frontiers,
it might perhaps have learned more of the practical
life of the Army in a week than it could at the
Springs in a month. Such a journey is particularly
needed by that member of the Committee who, in a
speech in Congress last winter, depicted the type of
the elegant post commander, who "lives in state like
a little king, having nothing to do but to drink his
punch or toddy in the morning, his julep in the
afternoon, and bask in the smiles of beauty in the
evening. Fifty and more posts within the United
States are thus manned and kept to-day. From three
to five thousand of the rank and file of the Army are
stowed away in them, having no service to do except
to wait upon their lord, the post commandant." This
same member of the Committee (and we shall proba-
bly violate no confidence if we give his name, which
it is BRAGG) informed Congress that "these officers
spend their time, as the gentleman from Massachu-
setts (Mr. BUTLER) said a few days ago, in putting
two lumps of sugar upon a table, and betting drinks
as to which lump a fly would first alight upon." We
think it clear, therefore, that the most urgent duty
incumbent on a part, at least, of the Committee, is to
inform itself of what the Army is really called upon
to do. If, in addition to a tour of the posts, they
could be induced to make a fortnight's march, on
horseback or on foot, either after or just ahead of
hostile Bannocks or Piutes, at the speed and on the
"feed" which Gen. HOWARD's troops have been used
to since Congress adjourned, we are almost sure that

the views of some of them, as to how officers spend
their time, would be modified.

It is remarkable, on the other hand, how deeply
and strongly the untitled people of the country sym-
pathize with the Army. The way that we know this
is by observing, as we long have observed, how
eagerly any bit of news, showing the plight of troops
who march across arid plains, with the thermometer
at 100 in the shade, as in Texas, or who campaign
on wind-swept prairies, with the mercury at 30 deg.
below zero, as they have done in Montana and Da-
kota, or who are overwhelmed and butchered by
hundreds, as in the battle of the Little Big Horn, or
who march day and night with HOWARD, or fight
stubbornly to victory under MILES,—how eagerly this
is caught up and dwelt upon by the press of the
country, of all parties, save such as is jaundiced and
gaugered with prejudice. We find even trivial
incidents of Army and Navy life, which officers or
men put into the columns of the JOURNAL for the
reading of their comrades, taken up and made much
of by the general press. No doubt others, as, for
example, travellers in the frontier regions, learn the
same thing in other ways; certain it is that the heart
of the people beats for the men in blue, on land or
sea. An officer, "building wiser than he knew,"
drew up for our columns that amusing contrast in the
travelling bills of six Army officers and half a dozen
Congressmen—the little squib was taken up with
relish, all over the country, as an argument, and is
still taken up, since it recently formed the subject of
an excellent *Graphic* cartoon, contrasting a bivouac
meal with a hotel banquet, whose only failure for
its own commendable purpose was that the breezy
camp, with all its bareness of comfort, was a
scene infinitely more attractive than the Bacchanalian
committee-room of Congress, which formed its pen-
dant.

In the speech already spoken of, Mr. BRAGG of Wis-
consin built up his climax with the soaring thought:
"A soldier fights for glory; a soldier fights for honor
and love of country. When he fights for money
he becomes a Swiss." So Lord CAMDEN once said
of men who earn their bread with the pen instead of
the sword. "Glory," he cried, in denying the right
of an author to property in the work of his brain, "is
the reward of science, and those who deserve it scorn
all meaner views." SHAKESPEARE wrote for money,
not for glory; but did he write less well? So did
Dr. JOHNSON, so did SCOTT, so did GOLDSMITH, of
whom a biographer says, "If he had been rich, the
world would have been poorer than it is by the loss
of all the treasures of his genius." As the world has
rejected Lord CAMDEN's delusion that writers
should starve on glory while traders burst with
wealth, so it will reject the theory of Congressman
BRAGG that men who pass their lives in the hard and
wearisome and bloody toils of guarding the frontier,
far from the luxuries of civilized life, should do this
for glory, because "when a soldier fights for money,
he becomes a Swiss." Such a theory is itself any-
thing but glorious—it pushes the logic of Congres-
sional economy to the depths of meanness. Besides,
why stop at the men who die as CANBY and CUSTER
died? Why should soldiers alone contend for glory?
Why do not statesmen serve the country for glory?
for, surely, there is more of it to be had, and with
vastly more safety and comfort, in bellowing to Con-
gress than in bleeding on the plains. What glory is
there in fighting ill-starred savages like JOSEPH's
Nez Percés, driven to the war-path by the frauds
and lies and negligence of the Government and its
civilian agents,—Indians fighting for their homes as
truly and bravely as ever white men fought? It is
a distasteful and dangerous watch-service, and not
"the pride, pomp, and circumstance of glorious war,"
not the "big wars that make ambition virtue" that
the country now offers to the Army; but Mr. BRAGG
would have that service paid in "love of country."
Why, then, do not Mr. BRAGG and his fellow Con-
gressmen forego their greenbacks, and legislate for
the cheap but consoling wages of glory and love of
country?

Our belief is that Congress will have the country
with it on the Army question whenever it makes
provision for a permanent Army at least as large in
the aggregate as now; when it adopts for the organ-
ization of that force the plans of the most experi-
enced and judicious Army officers and not the tink-
erings of civilians; and when it stops paring down

the pay and emoluments of officers, and, instead of asking them, in shent-per-shent fashion, what percentage of their wages they will take in glory, gives them liberal allowances, with generous margins for the vicissitudes of service, so that their minds may be mainly bent on their soldierly duty, and not as how to make both ends meet. The Army and the Navy are not numerous bodies, and their work is a very large work. The country, too, is a great country, no matter how disproportionately small its legislators may be; and the difference between generosity and niggardness in Army and Navy pay, which is also the distinction between earnest, easy service and grudging, grumbling service, is a drop in the expenditures, especially when compared with the budgets of foreign nations.

DEMOCRACY, THE SOLDIERS' FRIEND.

There is food for the reflection of Americans in the eloquent and electric speech of M. GAMBETTA, made in reply to the toast of "The French Army," offered at the recent banquet held at Versailles on the 110th anniversary of the birth of Gen. HOCHÉ. Whether HOCHÉ would have remained true to his early principles, had he lived through the long career of NAPOLEON, history cannot teach us; it was his fate to die at the early age of 29, in the year 1797. The unschooled son of a poor Montreuil workman, enlisted at the age of 16, and distinguishing himself steadily from the day in which, as sergeant of the guard, he stood at the door of MARIE ANTOINETTE, HOCHÉ has a strong hold on French Democracy, and upwards of 600 republican leaders drank to his memory at the June banquet.

M. GAMBETTA, praising HOCHÉ, KLEBER, DESSAIX, and other early French generals of the revolution, declared that the most brilliant captains, in that day, were the most respectful to the law, as was illustrated by the fact that HOCHÉ changed the motto of the French Guards to *Pro Patria, pro Lege*. "If there be a party," continued the orator, "which has its eyes incessantly turned towards the army, which occupies itself with its origin, its material and moral amelioration, with its instruction, its development, the collusion of its *cadres*, with the discipline which should reign in its ranks under pain of being reduced to a mob, and the superiority of the chiefs called upon to command it, and the sacrifices of all classes which the Fatherland may demand from chiefs and soldiers, that party is ours. Yes, this party is ours! Our tradition mingles with the history, progress and conquests in the army." M. GAMBETTA then spoke of the lessons of history from the time of the old French bands and the old parish militia downward to the middle of the 18th century, pointing out that as the feudal and aristocratic army diminished, the infantry increased; that the peasant entered more and more into the composition of the French army, "and every time that we notice an improvement in that admirable infantry, of those regiments which are the very unity of France, we see corresponding to it an increase of exterior greatness in such a way that to write the history of democracy in the army is to write the history of the progress of unity and French nationhood." Again, the French revolution broke down purchase systems and hereditary privileges in the army, and freed it from infant colonels, infusing into it the spirit of equality. But M. GAMBETTA expressly dismissed the idea that democracy could "encourage indiscipline or discussion of authority in any of the ranks, which could only lead to confusion and anarchy. In effect the army is the complete and exact representation of France. Less than ever can I understand that it should deliberate under arms; less than ever can I understand a discipline which is not immutable and inflexible." Above all, the army, he declared, could be always relied upon by the people—"the army—it is honor; the army—it is patriotism!" so that the democracy of France found its heart beating warmly for the army.

The suggestion to Americans from such a speech is that in our country, too, the popular heart must be with the Army and Navy, whose unwritten motto is as essentially *pro patria, pro lege*, as that of the French Gardes, under HOCHÉ. Each man feels this sympathy in himself, and therefore he is entitled to presume it in his neighbor. The whole country rejoices in the valor of its Army and Navy, and takes pride in the sincere respect which organizations

trivial in numbers, secure in foreign countries. When the law is to be upheld by force, the Army and Navy, as was shown last summer, approaches the task free from local or class feeling, whether of poor against rich, or of rich against poor—it is for the country and for the law. In France GAMBETTA spoke for the party of the republic, the party of democracy, of which he is the acknowledged leader, against the Bonapartists, the Bourbonists, and the Orleanists. Here we are all for the republic as against the empire; and accordingly for "French democracy the soldier's friend," we are entitled to substitute the sentiment—The American people the friends of their Army and Navy.

CURRENT MILITARY LITERATURE.

THE current numbers of the foreign reviews contain numerous articles of special interest to the military services. In the *Nineteenth Century* for July, Col. C. B. Brackenbury discourses on "Iron-clad—Field Artillery," and W. J. Thoms on the "Will of Peter the Great." Mr. Thoms goes into an elaborate argument to show that the document published as the will of Peter, found in the secret archives of Russia, is a genuine document, and not a clever forgery by the First Napoleon, as it has been held to be.

The object of Col. Brackenbury in his article is to discover the difficulties under which field artillery now labors, and to point out the remedies which seem to be urgently necessary. He endeavors in advance "to get rid of one curious error which clings to many men in spite of frequent disproof," and that is that the absolute effect of artillery fire is greater at moderately long than at short ranges, instead of steadily increasing as the range diminishes, which latter is the fact. Moral effect is the object aimed at in a battle, for the killed and wounded have no influence on the final retirement. Herein lies the strong argument for adopting shields and basing on their use a bolder system of artillery tactics. Col. B. thinks that if to range-finders, telescopes and improved sights "we add the use of defensive armor, which can be carried by artillery and cannot be carried by cavalry or infantry, a power will be created which must seriously modify the tactics of the battle-field"—a development "which," in his opinion, "is as sure to come as day is to follow night."

"The Indian Expeditionary Force," by Lieut.-Gen. J. L. Vaughan, C. B., and the "Position and Influence of Women in Ancient Greece," are the titles of two interesting articles in the *Contemporary Review* for July. In the account Homer gives of the women, the author of this last article, Mr. Jas. Donaldson, thinks he finds an explanation of the fact that the Greek race was the finest race that ever existed in respect of physical development and intellectual power. The result of the Spartan treatment of women was the development of a race who held the supremacy in Greece through sheer force of energy, bravery, and obedience to law. For four or five hundred years they had a succession of the strongest men that possibly ever existed.

Macmillan's Magazine for July has an article by Lieut.-Col. Lonsdale A. Hale, R. E., on the "German Military System;" *Fraser's*, one on the "Defence of Our (English) Empire." The American reprint of *Westminster* for April has an article on "Russian Aggression;" the *London Quarterly* for April one on the same subject, which is the nightmare of English publicists, and another on "Naval Education;" the *British Quarterly* for July an article on the "Russian and Turkish war;" the *Edinburgh Review* an article on the "Naval Strength of England." To some of these articles we shall have occasion to return.

In our own *American International Review* for July—August, Gen. Jas. H. Wilson discourses on the "Size and Organization of Armies," taking for his text Emory Upton's recent work, which is described as closely crowded with facts from which conclusions are drawn of vital interest to both England and America, and deriving additional importance "for the reason that they are presented to the public by an officer of rare merit and excellent character, a graduate of the Military Academy, a brilliant commander of artillery, infantry and cavalry during the late war, the author of the infantry tactics now in use by the militia as well as by the Regular Army, and for five years a painstaking and conscientious instructor of the art of war at the Military Academy"—"one of the most accomplished soldiers of his day" and "an untiring and methodical student."

In *Lippincott's* for August, Henry James, Jr., has an article on the "British Soldier," describing a class who have all "one quality in common—the appearance of extreme, of even excessive youth"—lads who range from seventeen to five-and-twenty, who always present

the appearance of scrupulous cleanliness—scoured, scrubbed, brushed beyond reproach, with hair enriched with pomatum, and shoes radiant by polish; with abundant leisure and means for frequenting gin palaces and music halls; for observing the beauties of the West End of London and cultivating the society of appreciative house-maids. The July number of the *Magazine of American History* has an article on the "Battle of Monmouth," by J. Watts De Peyster, and one on "Rear-Admiral John Berrien Montgomery," by Theodore F. Rodenbough, U. S. A.

In a recently published pamphlet by Mr. BARNABY, the English Director of Naval Construction, protected ships are divided into five classes. The first is the smallest type of protected ships, or the *Comus* class of unarmored English corvettes. In these vessels, nine in number, there is an under water steel deck wrought over the engines, boilers and magazines, with what Mr. BARNABY terms a "raft body" above it. In reference to this mode of protection, he remarks that it is "in virtue of its position as against blows of projectiles, as effective a protection for these parts of the ship as would be given by armor on the sides." The second class is the *Warrior* type, including the *Black Prince*, *Resistance*, and *Defence*. These vessels have a middle division, varying between one-half and three-fifths of the whole length of the water-line, which has a belt of armor on the sides and ends; and there are two end divisions protected by an under water deck, as in the *Comus*, but without a raft body. The *Devastation* type is the third. It includes nearly all the completed iron-clads of foreign navies, and all the protected ships designed in England between 1861 and 1873. These ships are protected by side armor throughout the water-line, associated either with a short or with a long and continuous armored battery overhead. In the latter case the ship is said to be completely protected, in the former only belted, but in neither of these cases is there a protecting under water deck. The most recently designed vessels at the Admiralty are of the fourth class, and include the *Infatigable*, *Ajax*, *Agamemnon*, *Nelson*, and *Northampton*, of the English Navy, and in other navies the Italian *Dandolo* and *Duilio*, the French *Admiral Dupere*, and the five German ships of the *Sachsen* type. Of these the *Nelson* and *Northampton* are the only two English vessels completed; the *Infatigable* is nearly ready, and the others are at different stages of advancement. Of the fifth type no example exists. It includes ships with protecting deck and raft bodies from end to end, without side armor, but with armored batteries. The design of the Italian ships *Italia* and *Lepanto* is correctly represented by the above description, according to the particulars gathered by Mr. BARNABY from Italian official sources. In the opinion of Mr. BARNABY "all ships of 3,000 tons' displacement and upwards should be protected. Those intended for high speed and cruising, and not having large batteries or many men about the decks, might be well protected, either as class 1 or as class 2. The great favor which class 3 has received in all navies, and the large number of existing ships of the type, will perhaps cause it to keep in favor for second class battle ships for a few years more. Class 4 must take all first-class ships for the future, unless class 5 should establish itself, and in that case it is likely to become the permanent type, with general improvements in the manner of constructing the raft and mounting and protecting the guns. If we are obliged to stop at class 4 there may be a greater widening and shortening of the ship than there is in the *Infatigable*, and both the guns and the armor will grow. If we can happily succeed in passing to class 5 we may have more reasonable dimensions in ships, and the increase in the thickness of armor and in power of individual guns may be arrested."

Broad Arrow says: "General Miles has just engaged the Red Indians near Wallula, and reinforcements are hastening to his assistance, while the Governor of Oregon is calling for volunteers. This is probably the result of an extreme attenuation of the standing Army of the United States, to satisfy popular jealousies and partisan interests. Modern civilization may yet witness joint stock war associations and co-operative societies, contracting to recruit armies, procure the best generals, and in short do all the work of meeting the enemy. Decorations would then, as a matter of course, be put up to auction, while the shareholders would retain a certain proportion for themselves and friends. Insurance companies would supply funerals or pensions, and the stock of war material would be periodically sold off to make way for newer inventions."

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

ATTACKS ON THE NAVY.

To the Editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*:

SIR: Attacks on the Navy from the opposition papers being in order, I commend the two enclosed, clipped recently from the *N. Y. Sun*, to the attention of your correspondent Lucifer. They seem to my mind more likely to hurt the Navy than the nonsense he has quoted. He will also find Report 662, 45th Cong., 2d Sess., very interesting reading, as it furnishes a Republican statement of the present condition of the Navy. It is quite certain, as stated in your editorial of May 11th, "Reflecting men must see that the future of the Navy is summed up in these words: Reform or dis-establishment. * * * Which shall it be?" That there is need of reform Mr. Harris' report abundantly proves. But if the Navy grapples with its difficulties, and a system of genuine reform is inaugurated, all the *Suns* and *Postes* in the land cannot injure it, for "the people" will recognize its worth, and sustain it as of old. X.

* The articles referred to are two articles appearing recently in the *Sun*. "Bill No. 3055," and "Work that Navy officers do not do." We refer to the *Sun* for them, as we think we can better occupy our space than by re-publishing them.—Ed. JOURNAL.

THE SOLDIERS' HOME.

To the Editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*:

SIR: In your journal of the 27th of July there is an article from the *Boston Journal*, entitled "The Soldiers' Home," which states that Gen. W. Scott when he captured the City of Mexico followed the modern custom, and gave the citizens the choice of paying \$300,000 into his military chest, and receiving protection, or having the conquerors turned loose to sack and raise mischief generally.

If the writer is not a bomb proof headed dunce he should know better than to represent Gen. Scott in the role of highwayman, demanding of the citizens "their money or their lives."

Of the Home he says: "The buildings at the Soldiers' Home are very commodious, with detached residences for the Army officers stationed there, a well appointed hospital and a chapel."

It seems to me that the writer intended his readers should understand that many Army officers had soft jobs about this institution. The fact is, there is only two connected with the Home. Col. Potter, Governor, is appointed, and Dr. Huntington is detailed for duty at the hospital. Both of those gentlemen are kind and attentive to the inmates. This is not a military post, and, therefore, there are no Army officers "stationed" here.

A MEXICAN VETERAN.

AN INVENTOR'S PLANS.

To the Editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*:

SIR: After many years' experience as an infantry soldier, and after a trial (practical) of all the old styles of equipments, I feel safe in saying that nothing will meet the requirements of a foot soldier better than the design I propose to substitute for the style now in use.

In a letter of General Sherman he proposes to "roll the blanket tent, etc., etc.," and swing it from the left shoulder. Now the General must recollect that his volunteers did not abandon the knapsack because it was a knapsack, but for the reason that it was faulty in design and construction, which made it cumbersome.

The General must yet recollect that knapsacks were included in all his requisitions for supplies from the commencement of the Atlanta campaign down to the grand review; also the fact that in each camp his soldiers were eager to get them regardless of what became of them on taking up the line of march. This was the case in all our armies of the rebellion, and if they were abandoned on the march they were also a great convenience to the soldier in camp.

During the late war I have carried the roll which the General suggests, and have also at times carried a knapsack, and if I was compelled to "heave" a knapsack I have also "hove" a roll of blanket and tent. Now because troops become dissatisfied with a peculiar set of equipments is no reason that equipments in general should be abolished; no more than if they have a dislike for a certain musket should the arms be abolished.

One thing is certain and that is that no soldier ever threw away his ration bag—everything will go before he quits it; therefore I have concluded that to construct a knapsack which had a division for rations would be just the article the foot troops would want; for if anything was abandoned it would be his blanket or overcoat, his knapsack still clinging to him and the Government at no loss.

While out in the field last summer and fall I noticed that the soldiers invariably carried their haversacks swung from both shoulders (in the same manner as carrying a knapsack); this led me to thinking why a knapsack could not be designed to answer for clothing and rations.

The result is that I have prepared a design which I submitted to the commanding general of the Mil. Div. of the Pacific, for that officer's inspection, which has been referred to the commanding officer of the Benicia Arsenal, with a request that a few of them be made so that their merits may be tested.

It has only lately become generally known that the present infantry equipments causes great discontent among the soldiers of that arm, and many of these soldiers have been put to individual expense in pro-

viding themselves with accoutrements suitable for field service, for it is patent to every one in the Army that the present style (the most of it) are boxed up, when they set out on an active campaign.

Those in authority have at last come to the conclusion that there must be a change in the design of infantry equipments, and it has been evident to all that has had a chance to observe the practical workings of those now in use, that they are both cumbersome and will not allow freedom of limb or body. The remedy is easy: will the Government adopt it?

[The writer of the above, Jas. F. Dumpman, private U. S. Marine Corps, also sends us a description of an intrenching tool of his own invention. The length of his letter compels us to omit this portion of it.—Ed. JOURNAL.]

MARK ISLAND, CAL.

"ARMY CHAPLAINS."

To the Editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*:

SIR: In an article in your issue of July 13, a reverend chaplain, speaking of the difficulties in the way of the Catholic priest becoming a chaplain, says: "The trouble is, he is necessarily exclusive—cannot recognize any other denomination—and in our broad American sense could not become a catholic chaplain." True, as to the fact that he cannot recognize any other denomination but his own; but as to the fact that a Catholic priest cannot be a catholic chaplain in the Army, "in our broad American sense," it is not true, however it may be so in the sense and after the fashion that the reverend gentleman views it. The Catholic priest will teach Catholic doctrines universally, and in a universal sense to all, but will not coerce any. He cannot and will not teach Catholic principles to Private Patrick O'Rafferty and Protestant ones to General St. James, commanding. In a word, he cannot teach the celibacy of the Catholic priesthood in the morning and the marriage of the Protestant clergy in the evening.

In regard to the number of Catholics in the Army, I am not prepared to express myself. If the majority are Catholics, they are to a great extent nominal and not practical; there is a vast difference between the nominal Catholic and the practical one. However, this in itself is not a sufficient cause to hand them over to a Presbyterian or a Baptist chaplain, as the case may be, and call them Protestants. I do not know if any such difference exists among Protestants. I hardly think there can be, with the right of private judgment allowed to each individual.

Our reverend correspondent next wishes a reformation in the dress of the chaplain, that he may be saved from having the appearance of those terrible Capuchins. Now, it is clear to me the reverend gentleman knows little about the Capuchins, and probably was never within the walls of a convent of Capuchins. If he was he would find them looking very different from a funeral cortege. In Catholic countries, and in their convents everywhere, the Capuchins wear the distinctive habit of their order, and in the United States, when travelling, they wear the usual dress of a secular priest.

The writer of this was, a few years ago, stationed at a post in the far West. The chaplain was very zealous, gentlemanly and polite to all. He had given me frequent invitations to go hear him preach, informed me that he had nothing sectarian to say, but had something good for everybody. I concluded to go hear his sermon on one occasion. His subject—if I recollect right—was "The Love Jesus has for Men." I was satisfied there would be nothing sectarian, but I was sadly mistaken. After a few moments the preacher explained in glowing terms the "grandeur and goodness of Jesus," taught that Jesus is the mediator alone and none other between God and man; that no source of mediation or intercession exists between Jesus and man because of the paternal love Jesus has for man; thus insulting and denying the grand old doctrine of Catholics—veneration of and devotion to the Virgin. Hence the folly of recognizing different denominations and attempting to preach promiscuous collections at the same time.

The Catholic priest will preach Catholic doctrines only. And Catholics make but a just and fair demand when they ask for a *pro rata* share of the chaplains in the Army to be Catholic priests. CATHOLIC.

RIFLE PRACTICE FOR THE ARMY.

To the Editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*:

SIR: The recent target practice of a team of eight held at this post (Camp Cour d'Alene), and the result attained, has been a source of reflection and the means of evolving the following suggestions, which in view of the present earnest desire for Army reform, I present to your readers for criticism and discussion: I believe it is universally conceded that discipline, drill, and proficiency in target practice are the principal requirements of a thorough and valuable soldier. No one who has read or heard the opinion of our experienced Army officers can fail to appreciate the fact that the many sacrifices which have been made in recent Indian wars are in a great measure due to the inferior skill displayed by our soldiers in marksmanship. One of the principal reasons why the Indian is a superior marksman is because he appreciates fine marksmanship at its true value, and never fires unless he intends to hit some one. The rifle and cartridge are his means of support, his defence, and his chief treasures. The average soldier in this and other armies, on the contrary, hardly ever appreciates the value of fine shooting until he is placed face to face to a superior foe, and then it is too late. I believe that our soldiers upon their return from an Indian campaign will almost instinctively try to improve. But target practice should never be considered a routine duty in any army; something should be done in order to raise the standard of proficiency. From time immemorial superior marksmanship has been crowned with honors, and the so-

called match or prize shooting has accomplished more towards elevating the standard than any thing else. What has been done in the Army or rather for the Army? Absolutely nothing substantial. Company officers frequently at their own expense purchase a medal to be worn by the best shot, and furloughs are occasionally granted as a reward. The recent action of some of our general officers in making arrangements for the representation of the Regular Army at the next International Military Match is highly commendable, and will not be without its good fruits.

What more can be done? Congress should be asked to authorize the creation of a corps of sharpshooters, composed of six companies; the number of enlisted men in each company not to exceed 135, officered respectively by a captain, two 1st lieutenants, and two 2d lieutenants, also one 1st sergeant, six sergeants, and six corporals; the privates of the company to be divided into 1st and 2d class privates.

The officers while on duty with a company of sharpshooters should receive twenty per cent. more pay than that of their respective grade, the 1st sergeant \$35 per month, sergeants \$30, corporals \$28, 1st class privates \$26, 2d class privates \$24, with \$3 per month for every five years' continuous service. The corps should have a distinctive, appropriate, and handsome uniform; the men should never perform other than the ordinary duties of a soldier, and should of course never be employed as laborers. The companies should be stationed at two central military posts in each military division, always ready and available for duty in the field or elsewhere.

How are these companies to be recruited? I answer from our own little Army. Let the recruit and soldier feel, that in target practice he has an object to accomplish, an honor to attain, a prize to win; in other words, that his skill and proficiency will be suitably rewarded, and the scores will soon improve. But do not deny him a fair opportunity; instead of 20 rounds per month for target practice allow him at least 30 rounds. The old musket is quite good enough to accustom the recruit to the use and recoil of the gun, and he should not be permitted to use the more expensive metallic ammunition and Springfield rifle until his nerves are thoroughly trained and he has given evidence of a high degree of proficiency at the 100 yards range. I believe it will be found best to continue target practice every day until the amount of ammunition allowed for the purpose is expended. It is the constant application and a certain amount of enthusiasm which renders men perfect.

If a soldier in the command has made 40, three times consecutively out of a possible 50, at the 200 and 500 yards ranges combined, he should be recommended by his company and post commander for transfer to the corps of sharpshooters. After these companies have attained the maximum strength, vacancies should be filled in the order of precedence from approved candidates, as shown by rosters kept for this purpose at the Department and Division Headquarters. The companies should be open to all branches of the Service; the officers should be detailed from officers of the line, and should be men of sterling habits, fine tacticians, and proficient in rifle practice. The commanding officer of a post should report the names of all officers who have made 40 or more, three times in succession, at the 200 and 500 yards ranges combined. The detail to expire every third year unless the honors have been freshly won. Of course it is not supposed that the officers should use their rifles in active service; their duties then are of a different nature, but it is the good example which stimulates others to action, and no officer should be on duty with a company of sharpshooters who has not fairly won by his own exertions the honor of commanding such a select body of men. After the companies have been duly organized they should be allowed sufficient of ammunition to attain a higher standard, and promotions, all other chances being equal, should be based on the highest proficiency in target practice. The discipline should be maintained at the highest state of perfection. After a second Court-martial offence the individual should be returned to his former branch of service. It may be urged that an organization of this kind would take from every company the best shots. But what of it? Others will supply their places and the general average of company scores will certainly be vastly improved. Indeed it is difficult to estimate the amount of benefit which would result from such an innovation. What an amount of execution 100 or more brave and excellent riflemen of the standard indicated can perform against a savage or civilized foe, I leave others to judge. In conclusion the writer would state that he is not eligible for any of the positions referred to above; the idea suggested itself to his mind, and in presenting it to the Army he has accomplished his task.

"AGE QUOD AGES."

LINEAL PROMOTION AND "ESPRIT DE CORPS."

To the Editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*:

SIR: In the consideration of the question of lineal promotion and *esprit de corps*, it will be noticed that the advocates of the proposed general system of advancement take "peace" as the normal condition for our military organization. That is an error. Military men will agree that any changes in our "peace footing" should be founded upon our actual state of war. Save in the reduction upon the "cadres" of the line and of the staff, the question of "peace" cannot enter. The organization for "peace" clearly becomes secondary. In the consideration of changes, let us keep in view this principle and shape our peace system accordingly. From the simple fact that a great people, the Germans, have been so highly successful in a late war, ought we to follow the outline of the military system used to achieve such success? This would be, indeed, blindness. The Germans have, it is true, what might be termed a corps of officers, belonging for

motion, perhaps, to no particular regiment, but it should not be overlooked that two-thirds of this corps are from the ranks of the nobility. Ought we to attempt by general lineal promotion to merge in a similar body all *esprit de corps*? No. It would be inadvisable with our republican Army and republican institutions. It is unfortunate that our Army is divided in peace and scattered at many and often insignificant posts. Political and even social considerations may have often affected the location of these posts. It is clear in the case of some that for years other than strictly military reasons have influenced location.

In the early occupation of Algeria, the French, it is said, adopted the system of many, but small posts, but only eventually to abandon it in favor of large garrisons at carefully selected points, employing large, "flying columns" in the operations necessary against the Arabs. This should be our system in peace. Great garrisons of several regiments should be collected at points strategic from railway or river-way systems, and the Indians impressed in summer, and, if necessary, in winter, by large, mobile columns of cavalry and even of infantry. The expense to the nation would be no greater, and, indeed, the annual transportation bill without doubt less; but the change would bring perhaps a loss of Army trade to some towns, and fewer of the pleasures of life to society-enwrapped officers. It is said that in a certain department it was, some years ago, the custom to intermix parts of regiments in order to foster an *esprit de corps*, and it proved highly successful. A single, highly-drilled company of a certain regiment has been known at a large mixed post to excite the envy and admiration of the posts of other organizations in garrison with it, and in the consequent emulation a spirit has been fostered, and an *esprit de corps*, as it were, established that cannot fail to be lasting in the regiments affected. The great mistake, I believe, of our present system, is that we have been only partially copying. We have for years followed the French, and for some reason in copying from them, have mingled a great deal that seemed good in their military establishment.

For example, our present system of promotion: officers, save in the grades of first and second lieutenants, are promoted lineally. I have, unfortunately, no work at hand giving in detail the old French system, from which we attempted to copy, but it is certain that promotion "by selection" was the important element in the foreign mode of advancement. A certain number of years of service does not of itself render a captain capable of handling well a battalion of 1,000 men, or, later, a chief of battalion a regiment of 3,000 men. Such men, if incapable, should be permanently "jumped," and some degree of compensation given by additional rates of pay. An officer may prove a most excellent captain, but be found incapable, through examination, of a higher command. He should not be dropped, but simply "passed."

If the French did not closely follow a regimental system of advancement, it was for the reason that their military establishment permitted only the capable, the meritorious to go up, and keep back "the indifferent," many of whom sprang from the ranks simply in reward for conspicuous bravery. Without selection, there is no reason for the difference between the present system of the Regular Army and the regimental system during the war of the volunteers. Both are faulty. Make each regiment, whether of one, two, three or four battalions, a unit, a separate corps as it were, when "promotion" is to be considered, and then advance by examination and selection to and inclusive of the grade of Colonel. By selection, I mean selection by an Army commission, without other reference to the War Department than what may be necessary for revision and confirmation of the proceedings of the commission. Such a commission might be ten or twelve in number of members, and be composed of all arms of the service. It could be changed yearly.

Only in such a way can a true and perfect *esprit de corps* be established and fostered. We admit there is little to-day, but still a trace, and that trace is mainly due to the young first and second lieutenants. Writers upon re-organization and lineal promotion keep too constantly in view "peace"—our lessons must be taken from actual war. At the assault of "the Crater," a certain regiment in the line of battle is said to have hesitated to advance, and was finally ordered to lie down and to permit another regiment to charge over it. The charging regiment entered the Confederate works, and returned with a loss perhaps of 30 to 40 per cent. in killed, wounded and prisoners. So, constantly during the war certain regiments (and even brigades, divisions or corps), were selected for special work, for hazardous assaults or for trying positions, and for the reason that they were well-handled and well fought; and yet such regiments, say the advocates of lineal promotion, should have no direct reward. They should not fill their own casualties, but be compelled to share the fruits of their hard work with officers of other and non-suffering (and even lukewarm) regiments.

Sentiment is excellent in theory, but in practice the average human mind is constantly seeking a tangible and direct reward, and general lineal promotion does not tend to encourage such a hope. Make promotion lineal, subject to selection, but still lineal regimentally.

Again, a colonel advanced regimentally, is acquainted with the character and aptitude of every officer in his regiment, but not so, if he be placed by the present system in a strange regiment. The following day he may enter in campaign, and at the very moment when he should thoroughly appreciate the personnel placed in his hands, he is compelled to select at hazard for special duty.

But some will say this is only worthy of volunteers and of militia, forgetting that the passions of men are much the same whether they be in regular or in volunteer dress. Under such a regimental system of promotion, all must admit that new life and unlooked-for

energy would be given to the Army, lukewarmness and a spiritless obedience to duty would be punished by tardy promotion, and the present unjust system of good and bad going up together in rank regardless of merit and zeal, would be swept away.

"DE NAVARRE."

CHANDLER'S CHAIN SHOT.—Experiments were made with Chandler's Anchor Shot, off Paddock's Island, Boston Harbor, July 20, 1878. Gun 33 pdr. of 33 cwt. junk was behind shot at each fire; size of line 2½ inches—whale line. Elevation of gun 12 deg. wind across line of fire, moderate breeze.

Fires.	Weight of Powder.	Weight of Shot.	Length of Line thrown straight.	Slack Line.	Total.
1.	1 pd.	78 pds.	94 fms.	15 fms.	109 fms.
2.	1.3 "	78 "	113 "	18 "	130 "
3.	1.6 "	78 "	Line broke close to shot.		
4.	1.4 "	78 "	137 fms.	15 fms.	142 fms.
5.	1.6 "	78 "	137 "	10 "	147 "
6.	1.8 "	78 "	150 "	10 "	160 "
7.	1.10 "	78 "	160 "	15 "	175 "
8.	1.10 "	78 "	157 "	15 "	172 "
9.	1.14 "	78 "	157 "	15 "	172 "

Towards the end of the experiment the line became soaking wet, which increased its weight to that extent that the four ounces increase of charge in the last fire did not increase the range. To make these experiments perfect a new and dry line ought to be used at each discharge. It is evident that with a heavy shot and a large calibre gun there is nothing to prevent four hundred fathoms of line being thrown. In the first seven fires a short section of wire rope was attached to the shot and the line spliced to that, but in the last two, the line was fastened directly to the shot, and served with rope yarn well soaked in water. The line was not burnt in the least, and a large eight oared cutter was hauled ashore by the line. It is hoped that experiments will be continued, in order to demonstrate the feasibility of a ship of war being able at any time to project a strong line and anchor in any direction.

BOARD OF NAVAL ASSISTANTS.—The San Francisco *Chronicle*, of June 24, in an article on the Harris Bill, says: "The measure referred to proposes, in substance, to turn the mechanical departments over to the line officers of the Navy, and to reduce the naval constructors and engineers from their important positions to the grade and duties of master-workmen. The line officer, in common with most masters of merchant ships and skippers of flat-boats labors under the hallucination that because he commands he can also build a vessel. The argument is used that in foreign countries naval officers manage the affairs of the Navy; but the fact is overlooked that such officers have been selected for their particular fitness and that where a naval officer is the chief constructor, he has been previously thoroughly educated in ship-building. The Board of Navy Commissioners of 1815, although composed of high grade naval officers, did not add to, but rather detracted from the efficiency of the Navy. The vessels built under their directions were nearly all failures, and several millions were wasted in the experiments, and on ships never launched. These Commissioners did not design or build the fast-sailing sloops of the *Portsmouth* class, nor the ships of the *Merrimac*, *Hartford* or *Iroquois* type. Those vessels were built by talented professional ship builders. It is improbable that such a board of naval officers could fitly decide upon a definite naval policy and conduct its affairs harmoniously or economically. It would simply be a one-man power, as each member would endeavor to carry out his individual crotchets—every one of them being notoriously afflicted with a hobby—and in so doing they would in a short time metamorphose our few good vessels into nondescripts, with all the faults and none of the good qualities of foreign vessels of war. As advisers of the Secretary of the Navy, their suggestions as to the class of vessels to be built would be desirable; but for them to have control of the mechanical departments, to design and build vessels and engines, would be unadvisable in the extreme."

THE N. Y. *World* says: "The marriage of Rear-Admiral John J. Almy, of the United States Navy, to Alida, daughter of the late Colonel Charles K. Gardner, was celebrated very quietly on Thursday afternoon, Aug. 1, at Christ Church, corner of Fifth avenue and Thirty-fifth street. Only the immediate relatives and friends of the bridegroom and bride were present. About 40 persons were in the church. The bride was simply dressed in a gray cashmere walking suit, with dark hat, and was escorted up the aisle by her brother, who later on gave her away. She is a well preserved lady of forty-five, a brunette, tall and stately. The bridegroom is sixty-four years of age, but looks ten years younger. After the ceremony was completed the bridal party retired to the vestry, and the certificate was signed by the witnesses, Malcolm McLean and his brother. There was no reception, and the Rear-Admiral and his wife drove off to the Thirty-fourth Street Ferry. The bride, Alida Armstrong Gardner, is a native of Washington. Her father, the late Colonel Charles K. Gardner, was born in Morris County, New Jersey, in 1787, and died in Washington in 1869. After serving at the battles of Chippewa and Niagara he edited the *New York Patriot* in 1823. Later on he was Auditor of the Treasury for five years, and was Postmaster at Washington City from 1845 to 1849. He was Surveyor-General of Oregon up to 1853, and afterwards returned to the Treasury Department, where he remained till 1867. He had a very large family, and one of his sons, General Franklin Gardner and brother of the bride of Thursday, served in the Confederate Army and surrendered at Port Hudson in 1863."

(From the New York World.)

AMERICAN RIFLES IN ENGLAND.

THE tenacity with which Englishmen cling to their opinions, right or wrong, is strikingly exemplified in regard to the relative merits of rifles. They have long held that while the breech-loader is better for military purposes for fine work, that is accurate shooting, the muzzle-loader is the preferable weapon. To the American mind, however, which cares more for practical results than traditional prejudices, the question was definitely settled in favor of the breech-loader by the international rifle match at Creedmoor last fall. Therein it will be remembered the scores of the Americans, who without exception used breech-loaders, were uniformly higher than those of the Englishmen, who with corresponding unanimity stuck to muzzle-loaders, and it was a matter of general regret that such excellent marksmen as our English cousins proved themselves to be should have thrown away their chances of success by using an inferior arm. The Englishmen, however, were apparently far from convinced of their error, and Sir Henry Halford, of their team, a day or two before leaving New York, even took the pains to assure a prominent American manufacturer of rifles that his opinion in the matter was not in the least changed by the result of the contest. But there was at least one member of the team who seemed to have his old faith shaken, for he took care to carry back a Remington breech-loader with him, that having been the rifle used by the majority of the American team. The member referred to was Mr. A. P. Humphrey, of Cambridge College, and his good sense has been fully justified by subsequent events. Mr. Humphrey this summer, by the use of the Remington rifle, has added materially to his fame in winning the Cambridge Cup, an unprecedented score. This prize was shot for at the annual meeting of the Cambridge University Long Range Rifle Club, June 18 and 19, on University Rifle Ranges, Cambridge. Of this contest the *Volunteer Service Gazette* (London), of June 23, says:

"The shooting in this match was quite unexampled by any previous performance in the competitions for the coveted trophy. The score of Mr. Humphrey (the winner) stands alone, far away, the finest performance that has ever been made in a public match at these ranges (900, 1,000, and 1,100 yards), and the scores of the next eight competitors are higher than that with which the cup was won last year." Mr. Humphrey's grand total was 408, while the scores of the "next eight" ranged from 378 to 390.

But this, crushing as it is to the Englishmen's pet notion, is not all. Details received by late London papers of the recent shooting at Wimbledon bear on it with even greater weight. At this meeting Mr. Humphrey, still shooting with the Remington—on which, says the *Daily News*, his faith is apparently "firmly fixed"—won no less than four first prizes during the first eight days of the contest, making, in almost every instance of his shooting, the highest score possible. Thus he made the highest possible score at 800 and 900 yards respectively in the Armourer's and Whitley competitions, and in the contest for the Halford or Ne Plus Ultra prize at 1,000 yards, in which only "bull's-eyes" counted, he made the highest possible count by a magnificent score of seven consecutive eyes. The *Standard* says of the shooting on Saturday, July 13: "During the morning Private Humphrey, of Cambridge (the gold medalist), fired at 1,000 yards with the Remington American breech-loader, scoring 34 out of a possible 35. He has previously during the meeting made the highest possible score at 800 and 900 yards with the same weapon, a fact which ought to dispose of the prejudice amongst English shots that better shooting is to be got out of the muzzle-loading match rifle than out of any breech-loader."

The superiority of the American gun was further attested on July 17 in the Lords and Commons match. The highest individual score at both ranges (200 and 500 yards) was made by the only competitor who used an American (Remington) breech-loader, the Hon. R. Plunkett. At the 500 yards range Mr. Plunkett put on ten successive eyes. Of course these results, reflecting great credit on American inventive and manufacturing skill, will inevitably have the effect of upsetting the English prejudices referred to in the beginning, and of bringing American guns into increased demand abroad.

LIEUTENANT HORATIO KEMBLE, of Lord John Hay's flag-ship, the *Minotaur*, hoisted the British flag over Cyprus. M. Emile de Laveleye predicted the acquisition by England of the island in the *Fortnightly Review* a year ago.

CAPTAIN IROME, of her Majesty's steamer *Bellerophon*, made the Anglo-American Telegraph Company's steamer *Minia* haul down its flag the other day. The flag is a Union Jack with a streak of lightning in it, to represent an electric flash. The Union Jack is the exclusive property of her Majesty, and no merchant vessel has a right to carry it. Vessels have for years carried this flag at home and abroad without any objection being raised.

A BANQUET, given by Colonel Squire, of the Remington Fire Arms Company, at the Grand Hotel, Paris, on Friday evening, July 12, in honor of Mr. H. M. Stanley, gathered together most of the principal American notables now in Paris, and was made the occasion of some very brilliant post-prandial discourse. Col. Squire, in a happy speech, proposed the health of the distinguished traveller, and Mr. Stanley in reply gave a short, but highly interesting and vivid sketch of the terrible trials and difficulties to be encountered in a journey through Africa, remarking however that the death knell of the slave trade would be one of the brightest pages in the history of all civilisation. Various speeches were then made by President White, of Cornell University, the Hon. Wm. McMichael, Dr. Donald, J. Mitchell, Gen. W. W. H. Davis, Gen. Torbert, the Hon. Robt. McLane, U. S. Minister to China, Colonel Knox, Mr. Girard, Director-Gen. Goshorn, Mr. Hooley, Mr. Secretary Hitt, Dr. Evans, Mr. Harjes, Mr. Edward King, Mr. Pickering, of the U. S. Commission, and others.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—The Board of Directors held its regular monthly meeting on August 6, President Stanton in the chair. After the usual routine business, Gen. Wingate, chairman of the committee on the International Military Match, reported the full programme, which was adopted. He also referred to several communications which he received on this subject. Lieut.-Col. Thomas Bacon, secretary of P. of Q. Rifle Association, and D. Torrance Fraser, Esq., Montreal, requested information as to whether the Martini-Henry rifle could be used by Canadian teams. Gen. Wingate announced that he had replied, stating that the English weapon was admissible. Col. J. W. Laurie, of Halifax, stated that a team could be worked up, and perhaps one from the garrison at Halifax. Col. J. W. Kingsbury, A. A. G. State of Massachusetts, requests full information regarding the match, and stated that they were making a beginning towards selecting their team; while Gen. S. B. Smith, commanding the Connecticut National Guard, wrote: "Personally I have great interest in the matter, and have always enjoyed my Creedmoor week. We expect to enter this season teams in the Army and Navy Journal Match from the 1st and 2d regiments, and possibly from the 3d and 4th, also brigade teams in the International and Inter-State Matches." Gen. Wingate also stated that teams would be entered from the U. S. Army and from several southern and western States. A motion to allow separate teams from the Ordnance and Engineer Departments U. S. A. was lost. It was decided to restrict the number of rounds in the matches of the fall meeting to seven, except in the Champion's and Wimbledon Cup Matches. The following officers were appointed for the meeting: Executive, Capt. Joseph G. Story; Financial, Gen. D. D. Wylie; Statistical, Maj. Joseph Holland and Range, Col. Geo. D. Scott. On motion of Gen. Wingate permission was granted to competitors in military matches to use any ammunition they choose. Later, however, this motion was reconsidered in order to allow discussion. Col. Scott and Capt. Story strongly opposed the motion, on the grounds that the men should be allowed to prove their relative skill, all using the same ammunition; and further, that the privilege of using any ammunition gave advantage to organizations whose financial condition enabled them to purchase certain grades. The privilege was warmly espoused by Col. Sanford, and finally it was referred to the General Inspector of Rifle Practice, with power. General Wingate has requested the rifle inspectors of the 1st and 2d Divisions to report the desire of their respective organizations on the subject. The fall meeting was announced to commence on September 17 and the following days, during which there will be twenty-four matches, including the Inter-State, International, and the Military Champion Matches. Gen. Wingate has decided that in all State and division matches separate companies shall be allowed to enter teams on the same basis as regimental or battalion organizations. In view of the comments passed on Gen. McComb's shooting, as a member of the California team last year, Gen. Wingate has altered the terms of the Inter-State match so as to allow all members of the National Guard of whatever grade to become members of a State team.

EIGHTH NEW YORK (CITY).—All officers and members who have not qualified in the second and third class, and all those entitled to shoot for the marksman's badge in this regiment, are directed to assemble at the State Arsenal on Monday, September 2, in fatigue uniform and body belt. Lieut.-Col. F. A. Schilling is assigned to the command. A regimental court-martial has been appointed to convene at the regimental headquarters on the 12th day of August, at 8 o'clock p. m., for the trial of delinquent non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates. Detail for the court: Major R. V. Young. Private James Montgomery, Co. F, has been expelled for conduct unbecoming a gentleman, and the company's action has been approved by Col. Scott in regimental orders.

SEVENTY-FIRST NEW YORK (CITY).—The members of this command, except marksmen, assembled at the armory at 6.45 o'clock a. m. on August 1st, for the purpose of completing their second and third class rifle practice at Creedmoor. Ere the battalion was formed a heavy rain commenced to fall, and more than one of the officers hesitated as to the advisability of leaving the building. Shortly after 7 a. m., however, the storm broke and the regiment, under command of Lieut.-Colonel Chaddock, marched to the 34th Street Ferry. At Hunter's Point the rain again commenced, continuing during the trip to Creedmoor, and increasing in violence. After disembarking the regiment remained in the station for fully two hours, and as the storm showed no signs of breaking away, the Brigade Inspector of Rifle Practice, Major Orvis, advised a return to New York, as the practice could not be properly carried out in the blinding rain. The regiment accordingly returned, the storm breaking as it marched up 34th Street. At about 4 p. m. another storm swept over the range. Under all circumstances, it was the wisest thing for the command to have returned; the transportation was, of course, wasted, but better so than uselessly expend ammunition.

SIXTY-NINTH NEW YORK (CITY).—On August 2, this regiment paraded eighty-eight men for third class practice at Creedmoor, leaving their armory, Essex Market, at 7.45 a. m. Colonel James Cavanagh was in command, the practice being under the control of Captain John J. Carstow, Regimental I. R. P., and superintended by Major Joseph Holland, Brigade I. R. P. On reaching the range the shooting at 100 and 150 yards was at once commenced, and being pushed forward under the direction of the company officers, was completed at an early hour with 72 men qualified. Shortly after noon the second class men were sent to the targets, 300 and 400 yards, while those in the first class were allowed to shoot the first stage of the marksman's badge. The practice was systematic and thorough, and 22 men reached the first class as follows: Captain John Kerr, 36; Priv. M. Mann, 34; M. Sullivan, 32; Chaplain P. Breen, 31; Sergt. M. Reddy, 30; Priv. B. McKeon, 30; R. Lambert, 28; Corp. M. Stanton, 28; Priv. D. C. McCarthy, 28; D. Farrelly, 27; Corp. A. Hand, 27; Sergt. J. Behan, 26; J. J. Bowler, 26; Capt. M. McDonald, 26; Priv. F. Higgins, 26; Adj. J. Moran, 26; Priv. S. Gorman, 26; P. Wynn, 25; Capt. H. Coleman, 25; Lieut. J. Carroll, 25; Sergt. C. G. Kelly, 25; J. H. Heruan, 25.

In the afternoon the second stage of the marksman's badge was shot, and notwithstanding that repeated showers made the men most uncomfortable the work was completed with 12 men qualified as follows:

Adj. J. Moran, 33; Capt. J. Kerr, 32; Sergt. P. Burke, 26; Priv. F. Higgins, 28; Sergt. M. O'Leary, 28; Capt. H. Coleman, 28; Sergt. M. Reddy, 27; Priv. M. Sullivan, 27; Corp. A. Hand, 27; Priv. D. C. McCarthy, 26; Sergt. C. Kelly, 25; Priv. S. Gorman, 25.

The discipline throughout the day was excellent, and no attempt was made to record false scores. The regiment returned by the 5 p. m. train.

CAVALRY, FIRST NEW YORK DIVISION (CITY).—On Monday August 5, the cavalry organizations attached to the 1st

Division headquarters paraded to Creedmoor for their second tour of rifle practice duty. The detachment number 165 men, was under command of Colonel John H. Budke, 3d Cavalry, and were divided as follows: 3d regiment Cavalry 123, Col. J. H. Budke commanding; Capt. J. H. G. Vehalago I. R. P.; Separate Troop A, 22, Lieut. John T. Weigold commanding; and Separate Troop B, 14, Capt. L. T. Baker commanding; Lieut.-Colonel E. H. Sanford, division I. R. P., superintending the firing. The troops were first sent to the 100 and 150 yards (third class), the morning being occupied in this practice, with the following result qualified: 3d regiment 79, Troop A 13, Troop B 13. In the afternoon the practice was resumed in the second class, 250 and 300 yards, with the following qualifications:

Third Regiment.—Sergt. Jacob Opperman 39, Lieut. Wm. Horn 35, Capt. A. Fischer 33, Priv. J. Schneider 30, H. Heinske 30, John Mahken 29, Corp. F. Betts 29, W. Garms 29, Lieut. F. Storck 28, Sergt. P. A. Burkhardt 28, Priv. Henry Mane 27, J. Blohm 27, John Brokate 27, W. Fishle 26, A. Gross 26, Sergt. H. Bohring 26, Wm. Blume 25, Lieut. J. A. Hartorn 25, Sergt. F. Ehringer 25, Priv. J. G. Blank 25, Sergt. J. Burkhardt 25.

Troop A.—Priv. Geo. Imhoff 29, John Schlamp 27, Robt. Herbst 26, Frederick Stang 26.

Troop B.—Priv. F. E. Baldwin 38, F. C. Merritt 32, W. B. McNulty 31, F. E. Gillen 30, Wm. Thompson 28, G. Bennett 26, E. Gordon 25.

The discipline in the Separate Troops was excellent; but in the 3d regiment it was very lax, the men being allowed to wander around the field. In addition several cases of attempted frauds were discovered, and charges will be preferred against Capt. G. H. Holmer, Co. B; J. C. Bultman, Co. H, and Lieut. Hartorn, Co. H. Sergeant Louis Nagle, Co. G, appeared at the 100 yards targets to shoot for H. Mocker, with the knowledge of Capt. Holmer. Sergt. Bultman, Co. H, was represented by his brother; and during the afternoon Capt. Bultman, who commands the same company, allowed Bultman to shoot again, although both had been warned not to repeat the practice in the morning. Priv. A. Ballanz, J. Hesse and Corp. H. Willisdorf, Co. A, endeavored to have their scores increased, and the latter attempted to shoot for Priv. Sieber.

FOURTY-EIGHTH NEW YORK (OSWEGO).—This regiment was directed to parade for annual inspection, muster and review at Oswego on July 29, and accordingly on that day the command, unequipped in nine companies, was turned over to Col. Geo. Hugunin by Adj. Thompson. On reaching the parade ground the battalion was formed for review, Major-Gen. John B. Woodward, Inspector-General State of New York, being the reviewing officer, accompanied by the brigade commander, Gen. Sullivan. The regiment wears the United States full dress uniform, frock coat and blue trousers, artillery trimmings being used, and while in line looked solid and steady, its appearance reflecting much credit on the officers, while the few movements of the manual of arms were exceedingly well rendered. The review in line was good, a notable absence of the continuous moving of heads and hands being observed. The march past was also good, the alignments and distances being well preserved and the step steady and regular; the wheelings were, however, somewhat broken. At the close of the review the battalion was broken into column for inspection, the same general steadiness being observed in the command, and a marked improvement over previous efforts. The uniforms, arms and equipments were next carefully inspected; after which the companies were mustered by Col. Philip H. Briggs, Assistant Inspector-General. The result of this muster shows a loss of 25 in the present and 68 in the aggregate; it must be remembered, however, that the new Co. G at Fulton could not be mustered, on account of the want of proper uniforms and equipments, while ten members of the band were not allowed to count. The 48th to-day stands in a fair position as regards numbers, discipline and drill, and will no doubt steadily increase during the coming drill season. The following is the result of the muster:

Companies.	Present.			Absent.			Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Total.	
Field and Staff.....	9	5	14	1	1	2	16
Non-Commissioned Staff.....	1	5	6	1	1	2	8
Company A.....	1	54	55	1	21	22	78
Company B.....	1	38	39	1	4	5	44
Company C.....	1	15	16	2	25	27	43
Company D.....	1	18	19	1	28	29	48
Company E.....	1	36	37	1	12	13	50
Company F.....	1	36	37	1	14	15	52
Company G.....	1	34	35	1	10	11	46
Company H.....	1	9	10	1	5	6	16
Band.....	1	5	6	1	10	11	17
Total.....	27	255	282	4	154	158	440

In 1877 the 48th mustered present 307, absent 201, total 508.

The following scores were made at the range on August 1, the men shooting for places on the Regimental Team, 1878, Sergt. J. C. Harding winning the first and Corporal C. A. Cleming the second badge:

	200	500	Tot.		200	500	Tot.
J. C. Harding.....	20	24	44	D. C. Hall.....	17	18	35
C. A. Cleming.....	18	23	41	T. Perkins.....	17	17	34
L. L. Barnes.....	17	21	38	R. G. Post.....	16	20	36
Geo. White.....	18	20	38	A. Cavellier.....	14	18	32
C. A. Barton.....	20	18	38	J. L. Wood.....	17	15	32
C. V. Houghton.....	20	17	37	A. Curtiss.....	14	15	29
A. Cropsey.....	18	18	36	C. C. Coo.....	15	14	29
J. S. Barton.....	16	19	35				

FIFTY-FIRST NEW YORK (SYRACUSE).—This regiment assembled at its armory on the afternoon of July 26 for the purpose of being reviewed and inspected by Maj.-Gen. Woodward, Inspector-General State of N. Y. The assembly was sounded at 2 o'clock, and after hearing first sergeants reports, Adjutant Randall formed the command in eight unequalized companies, Company E being thrown out, and turned it over to Colonel John W. Yale. It was the intention of the colonel to parade his regiment in a large field on South Onondaga street, and in conjunction with the Separate Troop and Battery, pass in review before Gen. Woodward, Maj.-Gen. D. P. Wood, the division, and Brig.-Gen. J. Dean Hawley, the brigade commanders; but unfortunately a most violent storm of wind and rain compelled him to alter the programme and retain his regiment in the armory building. Gen. Woodward, however, wished a review; but how the 350 officers and men in line were to be manoeuvred in the limited space of the small drill room was the question. Col. Yale has been a close student of Tactics since assuming command of the 51st, and among other things has read the Austen-Morris system of indoor reviews; still he had never tried it with his regiment. Gen. Woodward is usually the most patient of men, but when he has laid out a programme he means that it shall be carried out, and in the time allotted, and Col. Yale was well aware of this fact. "He that hesi-

itates is lost" must have flashed across his brain, for, having broken into column of fours, he directed the breaking by the flank of companies, and marched his command down the room in column of companies, forming fours at the lower end, and returning into line. This was repeated satisfactorily, and then he formed for review. The ceremony in line was excellent, while the passage, on this indoor plan, met the approval of the reviewing party and the military spectators present. It was well and handsomely done. The battalion was then formed for inspection, the Inspector-General examining critically the condition of arms, uniforms and equipments. The regiment stood the test with credit. The uniform consists of the U. S. full dress, white web belts and shakos. The inspection over, the regiment was formally mustered by company, and dismissed. As a whole, the 51st deserves great credit for its generally fine appearance; its discipline, drill, and its strength present for muster, showing on this occasion an increase of 196 over the inspection of 1877. The only drawback was in the appearance of Co. E, who only presented one officer and one man for duty; this company should be at once disbanded. Since assuming the command of the regiment Col. Yale has used every effort to increase its numbers and effectiveness, and its strength on this occasion is a complete voucher for his good work. Taking hold of a demoralized command in February, 1877, he has weeded out all the poor material, both officers and men, while at the same time he has been most careful that the new recruits have been men of the proper stamp to do credit to the National Guard, the regiment, and the city of Syracuse. The result of the muster is as follows:

Companies.	Present.			Absent.			Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Total.	
Field and Staff.....	10	5	15	1	1	2	17
Non-Commissioned Staff.....	1	5	6	1	1	2	8
Company A.....	1	32	33	1	19	20	53
Company B.....	1	30	31	1	32	33	63
Company C.....	1	36	37	1	28	29	66
Company D.....	1	27	28	1	27	28	56
Company E.....	1	1	2	1	47	48	50
Company F.....	1	51	52	1	20	21	74
Company G.....	1	56	57	1	21	22	80
Company H.....	1	29	30	1	13	14	43
Company K.....	1	39	40	1	15	16	57
Total.....	21	326	347	8	188	196	543

In 1877 the regiment mustered present 154, absent 249, total 403.

FIFTIETH NEW YORK BATTALION (ITHACA).—A squad of less than sixteen files, representing the six companies of this battalion, twelve officers and a band of thirteen pieces, commanded by Colonel George H. Houtz, paraded for annual inspection muster and review, before General J. B. Woodward, Inspector-General State of New York, at Ithaca, on July 24. The battalion was uniformed in blue full dress, swallow tail coats, with scarlet trimmings, shako and black waist belts, its general appearance being about equal to its strength present. The companies were poorly equipped, while the discipline and drill were far below the standard required from an organization of the National Guard State of New York. The inspecting officer, 1877, reports that the discipline and general appearance of the battalion indicated that but little time had been given to drill, and the showing made on this occasion would seem to warrant that the men had not been assembled since the 31st of August, 1877. After inspection the command was dismissed, and from the showing it is doubtful if the battalion, as such, will be again called on to parade for annual muster. The following are the present and absent on the occasion:

Companies.	Present.			Absent.			Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Total.	
Field and Staff.....	4	4	8	4	4	8	16
Non-commissioned Staff.....	1	2	3	1	2	3	6
Company A.....	1	2	3	1	23	24	27
Company B.....	1	1	2	1	43	44	46
Company C.....	1	11	12	1	19	20	33
Company D.....	1	1	2	1	22	23	26
Company E.....	1	3	4	1	21	22	27
Company F.....	1	13	14	1	18	19	34
Band.....	1	13	14	1	1	2	16
Total.....	15	50	65	12	108	120	222

In 1877, the battalion mustered—present, 197; absent, 61; total, 258.

TWENTIETH SEPARATE CO. NEW YORK (BINGHAMTON).—This company paraded for review and inspection at Binghamton on July 22 under command of Capt. Eugene G. Judd, presenting a front of thirty-six files, two files being vacant in the rear rank. The company is uniformed in a gray dress coat with black trimmings, and for full dress ceremonies, sports a bearskin hat, although on this occasion fatigue caps were worn. The command looked exceedingly well when formed for review, and the steadiness of the men was excellent. The passage was good, marching steady, and step uniform. During the inspection the officers evinced a fair knowledge of the Tactics, while the men were well posted in the details of the ceremony. The inspection and muster was made by Col. Philip H. Briggs, Assistant Inspector-General S. N. Y., the muster resulting as follows: Present—2 officers, 5 sergeants, 6 corporals, 2 musicians, and 62 privates; total 76. Absent—1 officer, 3 non-commissioned officers, 17 privates; total 22; aggregate 98. In 1877 the company paraded for muster 104 present, 12 absent, total 116, showing a loss this year of 28 in the present and 18 in the aggregate.

THIRTY-FIFTH N. Y. BATTALION (WATERTOWN).—This command, Lieut.-Col. Alfred A. Case, paraded on the afternoon of July 30, for annual inspection and muster. The battalion wears the United States uniform with white web belts and shako, and ought to have presented a better appearance. The review was only passable, while the ceremony of inspection was poorly carried out by the officers and men. At the muster there was considerable delay owing to the fact that the rolls were not produced until the command reached the parade ground, the circular from the office of the Inspector-General being completely ignored. The hour of muster was certainly no time to present rolls for the comparison and revision of the inspecting officer, and the Battalion Commander deserves censure for the neglect. Colonel Case is a good officer, but, unfortunately, his business compels frequent absences from his command, his adjutant is sick, while the major being only temporary in command does not feel inclined to enforce the proper amount of discipline and drill. Under these circumstances it is no wonder that company commanders become careless, that discipline is lax, and drills are neglected. It is to be hoped that a change will be

made in the manner of running the battalion this winter, and that when Col. Casse must be absent he will empower the major to superintend the companies, and hold him to the duty. The following is the result of the muster :

Companies.	Present.			Absent.			Aggregate.
	Enlisted.	Detail.	Total.	Enlisted.	Detail.	Total.	
Field and Staff.....	5	5	10	3	3	6	16
Non-com. Staff.....	4	4	8	1	1	2	10
Company A.....	1	25	26	23	23	46	72
Company B.....	1	44	45	37	37	74	119
Company C.....	2	53	55	15	15	30	85
Company D.....	3	45	48	16	16	32	80
Band.....	18	18	36	3	3	6	42
Total.....	32	189	221	85	95	180	401

In 1877 the battalion mustered: Present, 243; absent, 93; total, 336; showing this year a loss in the present of 42, and in the aggregate 37. Captain Miller's Company C again holds the first place both in present and in discipline. It is the best company in the organization.

BATTERY H NEW YORK (SYRACUSE).—Captain Paul Birchmeyer's Battery H were paraded for annual inspection master and review, at Syracuse, on the afternoon of July 26, being formed in a field on South Onondaga Street. This command is armed with six 3-inch rifled steel guns, and are supposed to be uniformed in the full dress as worn by the United States Army, Artillery. On this occasion, however, the command, although parading for annual inspection, appeared in motley, officers and sergeants wearing helmets, while the cannoneers and drivers wore the fatigue cap. The inspecting officer on arriving at the ground found the officers and men dismounted and formed in front of the guns, and although he waived the ceremony of review on account of the rain, he experienced considerable difficulty in having the command placed in proper position for a complete inspection "action-front," while it was with apparent reluctance that the captain and subalterns mounted for the ceremony. During the inspection of the caissons and limbers it was observed that considerable delay occurred in opening the chests, while more than one of the men were apparently called on for keys which were not forthcoming. The inspection could hardly therefore be called satisfactory; at least that was the impression received from the countenance of the inspecting officer. At the muster it was found that men were present in the uniform of the battery who had never been enlisted in the State service, but were mere volunteers or hired for the occasion, and when the rolls were checked it was found that there were not enough of men present to man the guns. Captain Birchmeyer has had seven years' experience in command of this battery, during which time he has increased its discipline and effectiveness, and the state of affairs found during this inspection can not redound to his or the organization's credit. He has men enough on roll and should have secured a better per centage of present for this inspection. The result of the muster was: Present, 5 officers, 5 sergeants, 3 corporals, 1 bugler, 23 privates; total 37. Absent, 9 non-com. officers, 21 privates; total 30—aggregate 67. In 1877 the battery mustered 50 present, 23 absent, aggregate 73, thus showing a loss of 13 in the present and 6 in the aggregate. After the muster the command paraded through the principal street, presenting to the spectators its usual fine appearance. It is to be hoped that Captain Birchmeyer will look closer to the welfare and discipline of his battery during the coming drill season, and on next inspection will again receive the praise so often before bestowed on his command.

BATTERY G, N. Y. (ELMIRA).—The storm which travelled across the western part of the State of New York during the last week of July, prevented this command from proving to the Inspector General the fine state of drill and discipline which it has maintained during the past year. However, General Woodward has had a personal experience of the battery and its commander, Captain Emmon T. Walker, and has borne testimony to their effectiveness and discipline in his report of the duty of the State troops at Hornellsville during the labor riots of last summer. The battery is equipped in the full United States Artillery uniform, and is armed with two brass 12-pounder Napoleons and two 10-pounder Parrotts. The annual inspection on July 23, which was made by Colonel Philip H. Briggs, Assist. Insp. Gen. S. N. Y., was of the most satisfactory character, the uniforms and equipments of the men were in good order, brasses and buttons being shined to the extreme, while the guns proved that the men were not stingy as to the amount of labor expended in order to keep them in proper condition. First Lieut. Maurice S. Decker was in command of the battery, and he proved himself a most thorough officer, handling the men with the judgment of a veteran. The absence of Capt. Walker was severely commented on. He was present at noon at inspection of quarters; but failed at the muster, and without an apology to the inspecting officers. The result of the muster was: Present, 1 officer, 6 sergeants, 4 corporals and 43 privates; total, 54. Absent, 1 officer, 5 non-commissioned officers and 26 privates; total, 32—aggregate, 86. In 1877 the battery mustered 49 present, 21 absent, 70 aggregate; showing a gain of 5 in the present and 16 in the aggregate.

SEPARATE TROOP I, N. Y. (OSWEGO).—Captain William S. Turner paraded his troop, at Oswego, on July 29, for annual inspection and muster, the command being assembled promptly at the hour announced in orders, dressed in a dark blue cavalry jacket with yellow trimmings, soft felt hats with black feathers, and fairly mounted. On account of the storm the review was omitted, and after a careful inspection the troop was mustered and dismissed. The appearance and discipline of the men, and condition of uniforms and equipments were pronounced satisfactory to the inspecting officer; while the attendance, showing an increase over last year, was placed to the credit of Captain Turner. The result of the muster was: Present, 4 officers, 44 enlisted men; total, 48. Absent, 8 enlisted men—aggregate 56. In 1877 the troop mustered, present 39, absent 16, aggregate 55, thus showing a gain of 7 in the present, although a loss of 1 in the aggregate.

SEPARATE TROOP C, N. Y. (SYRACUSE).—This command, in all the glory of its top boots, corduroy trousers and marion helmets of brass and fur, paraded mounted at Syracuse for annual muster and inspection on July 26, under command of Captain Michael Auer. This separate troop of the Yates Dragons, has heretofore borne the reputation of being one of the best disciplined as well as the most attentive to duty of any cavalry organization in the State service, and it was with astonishment that its slim numbers were observed on this occasion. On account of the approaching storm the ceremony of review was dispensed with, but a close inspection of its uniforms, accoutrements and horse equipments was made, after which the troop was mustered by Col. Philip H. Briggs, Assistant Inspector

General S. N. Y. The general appearance of the command was most satisfactory, but not so that of the muster rolls, the captain either wilfully or otherwise almost completely ignoring the instructions given in the circular issued by the Inspector General of the State, and thereby caused considerable delay in the calling and checking of the names. The result of the muster was: Present, 3 officers, 5 sergeants, 5 corporals, 1 musician and 14 privates; total, 25. Absent, 2 non-commissioned officers, 1 musician, and 25 privates; total, 28—aggregate, 53. Fifty per cent. of the total strength is altogether too heavy an absent list even for a rainy day. In 1877 the troop mustered, present 40, absent 23; total 63, showing a loss in the present of 12, and a loss in the aggregate of 7.

BATTERY L, N. Y. (BINGHAMTON).—On July 22, this battery, commanded by Captain Laurel L. Olmsted, paraded at Binghamton for annual inspection, muster and review. The battery is armed with two 12-pounder Napoleons and two 10-pound Parrotts, and is uniformed in a grey full dress coat for officers and sergeants, grey jacket for men, with U. S. Army helmets. Unfortunately, however, on this occasion several of the drivers were uniformed in dark blue jackets and fatigue caps, the State contractors having failed to forward the uniforms and equipments. When formed for review the command presented a fine appearance, but the storm compelled the inspecting officer to forego the ceremony. The inspection was most complete, and the thorough manner in which both officers and non-commissioned officers performed their several duties is worthy of special praise. The command is certainly in splendid condition, and its officers and non-commissioned officers thoroughly conversant with their duties, while the discipline, drill and general appearance of the men, proved that Capt. Olmsted gave his battery special attention. The result of the muster was: Present, 2 officers, 6 sergeants, 6 corporals, 2 buglers, 43 privates; total, 59. Absent, 20 privates—aggregate, 79. Last year there were present for muster, 53; absent, 14; total, 67; thus showing a gain of 6 in the present, and 12 in the aggregate.

NINETEENTH SEPARATE COMPANY N. Y. (LOWVILLE).—This company, Captain Henry E. Turner, paraded twenty full files for review and inspection, at Watertown, on July 30, coming at least 30 miles by rail to meet the inspecting officer. The command is uniformed in a gray dress coat and trousers, grey shako and white web belts, and presented a magnificent appearance. The review in line could hardly be excelled, while the passage was fully equal to the best efforts of any company in the first or second divisions. The inspection was on a par with the review, and proved the organization to be one of the best in the State. Every officer, non-commissioned officer and man knew his duty, and performed it most satisfactorily. The result of the muster was: Present, 3 officers, 6 sergeants, 8 corporals, 2 musicians, 32 privates; total, 51. Absent, 6 privates—aggregate, 57. In 1877 there were 51 present and 7 absent; total, 58; showing that the company has held its own during the past year. That the command is in splendid shape, the fact of 51 out of 57 parading, 30 miles from home, is sufficient guarantee, while, of the 6 absentees, 5 were satisfactorily accounted for by Captain Turner. The muster rolls were neat and correctly made out.

THE ANNUAL INSPECTIONS N. Y. STATE.—The following organizations will be inspected and mustered during the month of August: Eleventh Sep. Company Infantry, Westfield, 19th; Fourth Sep. Company, Jamestown, 20th; Tenth Sep. Co., Elliotville, 21; Thirtieth Sep. Company, Warsaw, 22d; Fourteenth Sep. Company, Batavia, 23d; Fifteenth Sep. Company, Lockport, 26th; Sixty-fifth and Seventy-fourth Regiments, Battery M and Troop L, Buffalo, 28th; Fifty-fourth Regiment, Batteries A and I and Troop K, Rochester, 29th; First Sep. Company, Penn Yan, 30th.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The annual rifle meeting of the Massachusetts militia was held at the State grounds, South Framingham, on July 30, under most discouraging circumstances, rain falling heavily. The Massachusetts troops were, however, not afraid of wet jackets, and sixteen company teams were entered in the first competition. Each company was allowed to send a team of five men, who were to fire five rounds each, at 300 yards, off shoulder, the two best scores to win the prizes. The rules and targets of the National Rifle Association were used, and after drawing for places the work was promptly commenced on the six targets. The shooting throughout, considering the weather, was most excellent, the first prize going to Co. D, 1st Corps Cadets, with 87 out of the possible 135 points. This prize, a silver cup, valued at \$300, was presented by the Providence Tool Company, in 1875, to become the property of the company whose team shall make the highest score each year in three successive annual competitions. It was won in 1875 by Co. C, 1st regiment (now 1st Battalion) Infantry of Newton; in 1876 by Co. A, 1st Corps of Cadets, Boston, and in 1877 it was won by Co. A, 5th regiment Infantry. Second, The State prize, solid silver cup, with base surrounded by target and five rifles, to be shot for annually. Won in 1876 by Co. E, 6th regiment, Marlboro; in 1877 by Co. D, 1st Battalion Infantry. It was won this year by Co. A, 3d Corps Cadets, with 84 out of the possible 125. The following are the scores of the competing teams: First, Corps Cadets Co. A, D, 87; A, 79; B, 62; C, 60. Second, Corps Cadets Co. A, 84; B, 82. First Battalion—Cos. D, 83; C, 51. Third Battalion—Cos. F, 78. Fourth Battalion—Cos. A, 67; C, 43. Seventh Battalion—Co. I, 64. Fifth Regiment—Cos. F, 73; G, 76; K, 61. Sixth Regiment—Cos. A, 75. Eighth Regiment—Co. D, 52.

The second match was for the officers' State prize—a gold Maltese cross with target in centre, suspended from a rifle clasp, shot for annually. Won in 1876 by Capt. Edward Hobbs, Co. A, 2d Corps Cadets, Salem; in 1877 by Capt. A. B. Hodges, Co. F, 3d Battalion Infantry; 300 yards; five rounds per man, and with sixteen entries, was won by Col. Melvin Beal, 6th regiment, with 19 out of 35. The following are some of the best scores: Col. Melvin Beal, 6th regiment..... 4 4 4 3—19
Capt. A. B. Hodges, 3d Battalion..... 4 4 4 3—18
Major Edward Hobbs, 2d Cadets..... 3 2 4 5—18
Lieut. J. R. Mathews, 1st Battalion..... 4 2 4 3—17
Major W. A. Smith..... 5 2 3 3—16
Lieut. E. A. Naumond, 4th Battalion..... 4 3 4 3—16
Capt. C. E. Chase, 7th Battalion..... 3 4 0 4—15
Capt. J. E. Phillips, 5th regiment..... 3 0 3 3—13
Capt. A. W. Hersey, 1st Battalion..... 4 0 2 3—10

A sweepstakes match was next arranged at 300 yards, five rounds per man, and was won by Col. Beal with 30 out of the possible 35 points.

A business meeting was held during the afternoon, when the following were elected officers of the Massachusetts Rifle Association for the ensuing year: President, Col. Isaac F. Kingsbury; Vice-President, Col. Edward G. Stevens; Secretary, Major A. W. Smith; Treasurer, Brig. General Eben Sutton; Executive Committee, brigade commanders and commanders of regiments and battalions.

NEW JERSEY.—The 9th regiment, Col. B. F. Hart commanding, have selected the following officers and men as a team to represent the regiment in all rifle competitions for the year 1878. Capt. Griffith, Lieut. Greave, I. R. P.; Lieut. Wood, Drum-Major Nolte, Serge. Goll, Curry and Kaab, Corp. Gilford, Privs. Washington, Spohn, W. Haddenhorst and Stenals. Reserve—Lieuts. Symes and Devanny, and Priv. Peck. This team practice on the Brinton range each Thursday afternoon. The trophy presented by Col. Hart for company team competition is an elegant bronze statue of a soldier in full dress uniform, and is well worthy of the endeavors of the marksmen of the regiment. The first competition will be held at the Brinton range under the supervision of the acting regimental inspector of rifle practice.

Major Wardell, inspector rifle practice 1st Brigade, has presented to the New Jersey Rifle Association a "marksmen's badge" for individual competition by the officers and men of the brigade, the conditions to be similar to those of the marksmen's

badge competition N. R. A. 300 and 500 yards, five rounds at each range, with privilege of two entries.

The third competition for the champion badge, 9th regiment, will be held at Brinton on Thursday, August 23. Co. D will hold its summernight's festival at Pohlman's Park, Jersey City heights, near Elevator, on Tuesday evening, August 20.

The class practice of the National Guard will be commenced at the Brinton range, Elizabeth, on or about August 26.

CONNECTICUT.—Brig.-Gen. S. R. Smith, commanding the Connecticut National Guard, has announced the following appointments on his staff: Assistant Adjutant-General, Lewis L. Morgan, New Haven; Brigade Inspector, John B. Clapp, Hartford; Brigade Quartermaster, Chas. E. Doty, South Norwalk; Brigade Inspector Rifle Practice, John E. Stetson, New Haven; Brigade Commissary, Samuel C. Waldron, Stonington; Aide-de-Camp, George D. Goodrich.

Colonel Barbour, of the 1st regiment, has issued the following order:

"I. Battalion drills of this command are hereby ordered as follows: Companies A, B, F, and H will assemble in fatigue uniform, dress trousers, white cross and waist belts, on Central Row, Hartford, on Tuesday, August 13, Thursday, August 22, Tuesday, August 27, and Monday, Sept. 2.

"II. Companies D and E will assemble in fatigue uniform, dress trousers, white cross and waist belts at their armory in New Britain, on Wednesday, August 7, and Tuesday, August 20. Line will be formed at 7 o'clock p. m., precisely.

"III. Field and line officers of Companies A, B, F, and H, will meet at regimental headquarters, Hartford, for theoretical instruction on Friday evenings of each week at 8 o'clock until encampment.

"IV. Captains are ordered to instruct their commands in loadings and firing, guard mounting, and duties of sentinels." (S. O. No. 5, Headquarters 1st regiment, C. N. G., August 2.)

A detail of marksmen from the different regiments have been ordered to Willowbrook on Wednesday, August 14, for competition in rifle practice. The brigade team that is to represent Connecticut at the Greedmoor meeting in September, to compete in the Inter-State and International military matches. Connecticut will have a stronger team than represented the State last year, which team then made the best record of any team that has yet been sent from Connecticut. This year's team will be composed wholly of "eighty per cent." men. The 1st regiment will not send a team this year, as the encampment will prevent it. The 2d and 4th regiments will send teams to compete in the Army and Navy Journal match.

Twelve marksmen of the 1st regiment were at Willowbrook on the 5th, shooting over the 300 and 500 yard ranges, preparatory to the competition for brigade team membership on the 14th. Ten shots at each range were allowed, with the usual sighting shots. The team averaged 73.66 per man. Six men averaged just 78. Best score was 86, lowest 65.

MICHIGAN.—Six companies of the 1st regiment State troops were represented in a rifle match at Jackson on August 1, the prize being a Sharps military rifle, presented by Mr. Frank Hyde, the Company's agent. The teams were five men each; distances, 300 and 500 yards; five rounds at each range with the Springfield breech-loader 50-cal. In addition to the regular teams, the Jackson Rifle Club entered a team which was to test the qualities of the Sharps rifle with which the Michigan troops are soon to be armed, the State Military Board having adopted it, instead of the present Springfield 60-cal. Some very excellent shooting was done, considering that the men are comparatively green in target practice, and have only a slight knowledge of how to battle with the strong wind which blew at 500 yards. The Sharps team were first with 36 points to spare; but as they were not competing for the prize it was awarded to Co. C, Tecumseh, on 123 out of the possible 250 points. The following are the scores:

	200	500	Tot.
Company C, Tecumseh.....	60	63	123
" H, Lansing.....	60	28	108
" D, Monroe.....	64	41	105
" B, Adrian.....	63	40	103
" F, Ypsilanti.....	70	39	109
" A, Ann Arbor.....	72	32	104
Sharps team, Jackson.....	83	78	159

A meeting of the officers of the 1st regiment for the election of a major, vice Fox, was held at the armory of Co. G, Jackson, August 1. Capt. S. Bevenagh, of Ann Arbor, chairman, and Capt. Roman, of Monroe, secretary. A committee on permanent organization, consisting of Capts. Fitzsimmon, Co. C, Webb, Co. F, and McComas, Co. H, was appointed, and the meeting adjourned until 7:30. At the reassembling, four ballots were taken, the last resulting in the choice of Capt. Fitzsimmons, of Co. C.

VERMONT.—The 1st regiment, Col. T. S. Peck, will go into camp at Burlington on the afternoon of Monday, August 19, and remain until the following Saturday, for the annual muster Camp to be known as Camp Fairbanks. Immediately after guard mounting on the evening of Monday, August 19, the first sergeants are directed to report to the adjutant, at his quarters, with company rolls and rosters for inspection. The usual routine of camp duty will be carried out, paragraph 514 Tactics being strictly enforced. Capt. L. J. Smith has been detailed as provost marshal, and all passes will be granted by him. The company commanders are enjoined to be present promptly with their commands in all battalion formations, or they will be excluded from line. An inspection of the command by Adj. and Inspector General Jas. S. Peck, and a review before his Excellency Governor Horace Fairbanks and staff, will be held during the encampment.

MISSOURI.—The St. Louis Agricultural Fair Association has offered \$3,000 in cash prizes for excellence in military drill at the next fair and exposition. The drills will all take place during the opening week of the exposition, or between the 9th and 14th of September, open to all regularly organized military organizations in the United States, under the following programme: Monday, Sept. 9, 1878—Grand procession in honor of the opening of the exposition. Tuesday, Sept. 10—Best drilled battalion of not less than four companies. Premium, \$750. Wednesday, Sept. 11; Thursday, Sept. 12; Friday, Sept. 13—Best drilled company in the United States. First premium, \$750; second, \$300; third, \$200. Saturday, Sept. 14—Grand parade and review of the whole military, before the governors of the various States and general officers of the U. S. Army, present by special invitation. Winning commands to have the posts of honor. In the drill, each command as it reports will stack arms and disperse, and fall in at the "assembly," by trumpet or drum sounded by the order of the judges; promptness and precision in forming will count in the awards. All movements and ceremonies in Upton's tactics, applicable to a battalion or a company respectively, may be required by the judges, who will select such as to them seem of most value, and order each command to execute them in turn. Each manoeuvre can count but once, but right or left, quick or double time in each will be considered a separate movement. Commands executing more movements than thus ordered, shall receive due credit for them. Bayonet exercise is excluded. Each battalion is limited to two hours, each company to one hour, counting from the time set by the awarding committee. At the signal to retire, each battalion moves off in quick time, each single company in double time. Any command failing to report within ten minutes after the time fixed, rain or shine, loses its turn and takes its chances at the end of the list. To compete, a company must have not less than thirty-two men in line, exclusive of commissioned officers, guides and file closers; it must have been regularly organized not later than August 1, 1878; nor may more than four of its men have become its members since that date. To compete, a battalion must have at least four such companies as are specified in the preceding rule; must have become a bona fide battalion or a part of a regiment not later than August 1, 1878. All communications should be addressed to Lieut.-Col. E. D. Meier, 1st regiment, St. Louis.

LOUISIANA.—The teams of four selected to represent the Washington Artillery, Continental Guards and Louisiana Field Artillery in the quarterly contest for the possession of the "Mobile Trophy," met at the range of the Crescent City Rifle Club on July 30. As the best men of each team were in these four, great interest centered in the match, a sharp contest was expected, and a very large concourse of visitors and rifle men were on the ground. Without delay the shooting was commenced, the conditions of the Mobile match, 300 and 500

yards, seven rounds at each range, governing this contest. At the first distance the practice was very regular, 108, 104 and 108 being the scores, with the field artillery first. At the 500 yards the Washington team, from whom great deeds were expected went to pieces, while the Louisiana team shot better than ever before, and closed with 112 points, an average of centres per man. They won the match with eight points to spare. The following are the scores:

LOUISIANA FIELD ARTILLERY.			CONTINENTAL GUARDS.		
Schnitz...	33	31	McQuithy...	28	32
Glynn...	28	28	Pierce...	23	29
Goldthwaite...	28	28	Renaud...	27	34
Berengay...	34	35	Hosenberg...	28	21
					40
					219

WASHINGTON ARTILLERY.					
Bradford...	26	28	Arms...	26	22
Babitt...	29	34	Solph...	23	23
					45
					290

At the close of this match the fifth competition for the Crescent City Rifle Club prize was held, the scores in the Mobile trophy match standing, and the four new men going to the targets to complete the practice of course, and coming in fully up to the selected four, but was of a very excellent quality, the twelve men averaging almost $\frac{3}{4}$ per shot. In this contest the Washington team gained slightly, but not enough to cover the lead of the first four Louisiana men, and at the close the Louisiana team were declared the victors, and having won three times were awarded the prize. The following is the record of the contest: Louisiana Field Artillery, 200, 202-411; Washington Artillery, 199, 199-398; Continental Guards, 201, 197-398. In the five contests the Louisiana Artillery won three matches as follows: April 23, score 283; June 30, score 400; July 20, score 411. The Washington Artillery won the other two, viz., March 31, score 345; May 30, score 385.

GEORGIA.—The committee having in charge the proposed military festival of the German Volunteers to take place at the Schutzen Park on August 15, have sent invitations to the several military teams to participate in the rifle matches under the following conditions: Each company to send a team of five men. Distance, 200 yards; five rounds per man. Entrance fee \$5. The winning team to receive all but \$10; the second best team to receive \$5, and the best individual shot to be awarded \$5. The shooting to be governed by the rules adopted by Co. C, Savannah Volunteer Guards, at their recent contest. Each team to be represented by an umpire, and the contest to be under the direction of the board of umpires. Members of the teams and umpires will be admitted to the grounds free. The shooting to commence at 9 o'clock. A contest by individuals for an elegant 45-calibre rifle will be among the attractions. A fine band of music has been engaged, and there will be dancing in the grand pavilion, and in the evening the park will be brilliantly illuminated.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

- The 48th New York (Oswego) are about to receive a new company to fill the vacant letter G.
- Co. D, 74th New York (Buffalo) will have a grand military excursion to Dunkirk on August 27.
- The Military Committee of the Board of Supervisors, Kings county, N. Y., has passed bills for gas supplied to armories since last December amounting to \$1,675.04.
- Co. A, 49th New York (Auburn) Capt. Hector A. Tathill, have announced their intention of competing for the "Nevada badge" this year.
- The Veterans of the 48th New York (Oswego) will hold their annual reunion on the fair grounds, Oswego Falls, on Tuesday, August 27. The Veterans will be escorted by Co. A, Capt. Heron, and Co. H, Capt. Barton.
- The 5th New York will make their second tour of rifle practice at Creedmoor on August 19. Officer of the day, Capt. Henry Wilker; officer of the guard, Lieut. Henry Rugen. The regiment will go into camp at New Drop, Staten Island, on Saturday, September 7, remaining for three days.
- At a regular meeting of the 33d Regiment Veteran Association, held at the armory on August 1, it was decided to give a grand ball on October 8 in commemoration of the organization of the 33d regiment, October 8, 1868. The management is in the hands of Major Fred. J. Karner, chairman; Alois von Koller, secretary; H. A. Schwab, B. R. Blumcke, and A. Plant. Prof. Frank's 33d regiment band will furnish the music.
- The annual meeting of the Provincial Rifle Association of Nova Scotia will be held on the Bedford range, Halifax, commencing August 30 and the following days. There will be six military matches, one individual, and one team match; two all comers, nursery and consolation matches, and an any rifle match, at the long ranges, the aggregate of the prizes being \$1,271, besides the gold and silver medals of the association and several cups and aggregate prizes.
- A review of the Canadian militia was held at Montreal May 24. In a letter from Lieut.-Gen. Sir Selby Smyth, K. C. M. G., published in G. O. by the militia department, and referring to this review he said: "I must express the pleasure it gave the whole force to be associated with a contingent of American militia from St. Albans. They marched into the general line carrying the Stars and Stripes aloft, looking the picture of soldiers, with cross-belts similar to the British infantry before the days of rifled weapons. We received them among us as brothers in arms, and we offered them a cordial and hospitable welcome."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL must decline to receive points between officers and the men of their commands. No attention paid to fictitious signatures, unless accompanied by real names and address of writer.

PRIVATE MARINE writes: Will you oblige me by answering, through your paper, the following question: Supposing a man to have served twenty years, a part of the time in the U. S. Army, and the remainder in the U. S. Marine Corps, does such division or mixture of service deprive him from the full benefits of the pension act? **ANSWER.**—All United States service counts whether in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Volunteers.

MOBILE asks: 1st. Could a peep sight be used in a military match at 500 yards at Creedmoor, according to military rules National Rifle Association? 2d. Could any other sight be used other than open sight at same distance? 3d. Could any rifle be used in military matches other than those issued by the State or Government? 4th. Could any rifle, personal or individual property, by purchase, be used in a military match, although of the same pattern as those regularly issued, but made to order. **ANSWER.**—1st. No. 2d. Not in military match. 3d. Yes, unless the match was restricted to a rifle with which the troops are armed. 4th. Yes.

THE FALMOUTH.—A well informed correspondent, "P," says: "You are mistaken in your answer to Correspondents in saying the Falmouth sloop-of-war was broken up. After being offered for sale at Norfolk and withdrawn she was sent to Aspinwall as a depot or store ship, and was condemned and sold there in 1863 to private parties who sent her to New York, or some northern port, where she was loaded with coals and sailed for Aspinwall, but was never heard of afterwards. She probably foundered at sea. A reference to the papers of that date (1863) will probably tell more of her history. Our authority was Kimball's Statistical History of the Navy of the United States, but on again referring to it we find it was a sister ship, the Fairfield, not the Falmouth, which was 'put up at public sale in Norfolk, June, 1862, and bought in by the Government for \$7,500;' afterwards broken up."

A. AND B. Two recruits are assigned to company but desert prior to their joining company; the fact of their desertion is known before they are taken up on company muster and pay rolls; the question is how should they be shown on the rolls? **A.** Contents that they should be taken up on the face of the roll in "strength present and absent," and dropped in

"alterations since last muster," as "loss by desertion" and not taken up in "strength present and absent" of the recapitulation. **B.** claims they should not be taken up in "strength present and absent," but in "alterations since last muster" should be accounted for by name as "gain by assignment" and dropped as "loss by desertion." **ANSWER.**—Assuming that the men deserted en route they would be reported as absent by the officer conducting the recruiting party, taken up by the company commander on his rolls and dropped on the same roll as deserters and accounted for as such in the recapitulation.

W. S. P., Philadelphia. writes: There is considerable discussion among this division of the Pennsylvania National Guard, in reference to the matter of consolidation of companies relative to the re-organization, and you would confer a great favor to the undersigned if you will answer the following question in the JOURNAL: Suppose Co. A of a regiment has 50 men on its roll, is one of the original companies, has a large honorary membership, and during 17 years existence has always been one of the best companies, and has an honorable record in every respect. Co. B has 40 men on its roll, is equally as good a company, but has been in existence only three years, and therefore has not had time to have any honorary roll, but one officer and he a 1st lieutenant, while Co. A has three officers, and whose 1st lieutenant outranks B's by nearly two years. Now, what I want to know is where it is necessary by orders from higher authority to consolidate the regiment to nine companies, which of the two, Cos. A or B, should lose its organization? Also, is it not military custom, if not actual law, that the junior always gives way to the senior? **ANSWER.**—The authority to consolidate companies or regiments rests with the commander-in-chief, and he may in his discretion consolidate the smallest with the largest. There is no rule or precedent to govern consolidations.

(From the London Times, July 30)

THE GATLING GUN.

SOME interesting trials with Gatling guns were made on board her Majesty's ship *Excellent*, gunnery ship, at Portsmouth recently, when Sir William Armstrong's reconstructed old model Gatling was fired under the supervision of Captain Herbert, commanding, and Lieutenant Acland, first lieutenant of the *Excellent*. The object in view was to illustrate the difference in rapidity of fire produced by shifting the crank handle from the side of the piece to the rear of the main shaft, upon which the handle acts directly, thereby revolving the parts without the aid of the cog-wheel and worm used in our service gun. The new arrangement, therefore, not only tends to efficiency by increasing the speed of revolution, but it lessens the weight of the piece while it adds to the simplicity of the mechanism. The Gatling sent by Sir W. Armstrong for the experiments was merely a service 45 gun temporarily reconstructed—that is, a prolongation was spliced to the end of the main shaft extending to the rear of the piece so as to receive the crank handle, as it was thought possible to prove by this simple contrivance that all our service Gatlings might be similarly and inexpensively remodelled, but the spliced portion of the shaft was scarcely reliable for the purpose, and it, in fact, proved so. After a few rounds had been fired a defective cartridge case necessitated the use of some force to drive it out, when the splice broke off immediately, and put an end to the practice. Fortunately, a second Gatling constructed on the new model system was at hand, and the experiments were continued with it. This gun possesses all the latest improvements; its weight is 120lb.; it has ten 18-inch barrels, and is fired by the crank handle at the rear. Upright feed cases in lieu of the usual drum-feed are used, each holding 43 or 44 cartridges, and these can be quickly shifted when exhausted so as practically to produce continuous fire action.

The rapidity attained by the Gatlinger on board the *Excellent* was astounding, while the accuracy of the gun at long range was sufficiently evidenced by a shower of bullets being poured into a canvas target at 1,000 yards. Mr. Accles (Sir William Armstrong's representative) took the gun to pieces with much celerity, and showed how simple and few were the parts of the new pattern. One screw at the rear holds everything, and, that removed, barrels, locks, and interior can be at once withdrawn. It is, however, clear that our service Gatlings can only be remodelled by providing each with a new main shaft, long enough to receive the crank handle at rear. At present, it will be understood by the foregoing, the shaft stops short of this by a few inches to admit of a cog-wheel and worm being affixed to it, both of which can now be dispensed with. The gun was next fired at an angle of 35 deg. depression, and the terrible splash that ensued upon firing 44 rounds into the water portended the almost instantaneous fate of a torpedo boat or of boarders under such circumstances. This gun was fired from a tripod, but when fired in its saddle on the gunwale of a vessel or in the tops it is capable of still greater depression. On Saturday the trials were renewed and again the results proved the marvellous rapidity of which this class of mitrailleuse is capable. It should here be mentioned that American cartridges are machine made, and it is natural to suppose that in turning out millions a day a few will be defective; either the fulminating stuff is omitted or the headpiece is not strongly fitted, causing delay in firing while the hopper is being opened and the injured case removed. During the first few rounds such a *contretemps* occurred, but only to show how quickly the defects could be made good. Mr. Accles explained how continuous fire could be maintained by a practiced Gatlinger by changing hands. In this way he had himself lately fired 10,000 rounds continuously at a uniform rate of 650 rounds a minute.

To exemplify the fact Captain Rogers, Staff-officer of Pensioners at Chester, took the handle while Mr. Accles manipulated the feedcases, and, notwithstanding the temporary checks caused by one or two defective cartridges and the slipping of the tripod on the platform, 650 rounds were fired, riddling the target at 1,000 yards, in the short space of one minute and 9.3 seconds! No boat, not even the smallest, could have lived under such a storm of missiles. Mr. Accles next gave some practical instances of rapid firing; case after case of cartridges were fired by him in a fraction over a second of time, or at the rate of 1,760 rounds a minute, and once or twice he succeeded in discharging 42 rounds in one second. Of course such rapidity would only be necessary on the momentous occasions of passing a hostile ship or fort, to fire into the port-holes or embrasures.

Several cases of cartridges were used to illustrate the scattering motion. This is effected by an automatic device at the side of the piece causing the barrels to traverse to and fro while the firing proceeds. At 750 yards this sweeping motion covered about 150 or 200 yards. The present '65 naval service Gatling is an unnecessarily heavy and slow-firing mitrailleuse, and it has long since been improved upon both in America and in Russia. It may be mentioned that blank cartridges can now be fired from the Gatling for drill purposes, and some experiments were tried with the 58' Gatling on board her Majesty's ship *Excellent* to illustrate this novelty. There can be little doubt from all these experiments that with every Gatling gun detachment there should be one skilled Gatlinger; a man capable of instantaneously remedying any hitch that must occasionally occur with machine guns, but the remainder of the detachment need not be artillerymen, nor even the most efficient seamen or soldiers. As a matter of fact, the boys from the *St. Vincent* training-ship are constantly drilled to the use of the Gatlings on board the *Excellent*. But there is also no question but that the decision of the responsible committee of naval and military officers, in accordance with which the Gatling was adopted into our service, has been amply sustained by the results given above, and that, for continuity and rapidity of fire, simplicity of construction, range, penetration, and all the other requisites of a mitrailleuse, the Gatling is unsurpassed.

DEATH OF GEN. ROUMFORD.—Gen. A. L. Roumfort, a native of Paris, France, but for over three quarters of a century a citizen of Pennsylvania, died in Harrisburg, Penn., Aug. 2, of dropsy, after a long and painful illness, in the eighty-second year of his age. He was graduated at West Point in 1817, and was, with one exception, the oldest living graduate of that institution. He was appointed a Lieutenant of the Navy upon graduation, but resigned after 18 months of service in obedience to a demand on his services, which he could not ignore. For several years he was the principal of Mount Airy Academy, near Philadelphia, at which institution many students were fitted for West Point. Gens. Beauregard, Fitzhugh Lee, and many others of note received their preliminary training at Mount Airy. He was Military Storekeeper at Philadelphia under the Jackson Administration, member of the Legislature from that city, Brigadier-General in the military service of the State during the operations for the suppression of the Native American riots in 1844; Harbor Master in 1846, Superintendent of Motive Power on the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, then owned by the State, in 1849; Superintendent of the Eastern Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad for a period of 12 years from 1850; Mayor of Harrisburg for two terms. He was a clear and forcible political writer and thinker. Gen. Roumfort was a man of fine presence, being over six feet in height, of portly figure, and military bearing. He was universally esteemed as a gentleman of the old school, and, although not unexpected, his death has caused sorrow and regret in a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

THE California Pioneers gave a dinner to General Fremont, at the Sturtevant House, New York, last week. Gen. H. Gates Gibson, U. S. A., who presided, made a long eulogistic sketch of General Fremont's career, extolling his remarkable record as Governor and Senator of the State of California, and as a military commander. The speech was frequently interrupted by applause. General Fremont, who appeared to be very much affected, spoke as follows:

Gentlemen, you would no doubt find it strange if I did not feel moved by what has been so elegantly said by my friend, General Gibson, who speaks from a kindly remembrance of those events which opened California to us. We have seen what a commotion has been created in England by the annexation of Cyprus to Great Britain. But for the pioneers California would also at this time have been a gem in the diadem of the Queen of England, and it is not to be denied that we dwell with pleasure on the fact. In those times, the pioneers placed upon their flag the emblem of the grizzly bear. But before long this was exchanged for the Stars and Stripes of the United States. It may be remembered that the English Admiral Seymour at this time said that if he had arrived a few days sooner the flag of England would have floated over California instead of that of the Republic. The warmth of coloring with which Gen. Gibson has painted some of my official acts is the result of the co-operation, the companionship and friendly thoughts of the early pioneers of California. The same friendly feeling was exhibited among the pioneers in California in its earliest days. I am profoundly gratified to find that I shall go out to my new field of labor with the recollections of what has occurred here to-night.

Among the letters of regret received was one from General Sherman, who said: "It would afford me very great pleasure to form one of your guests on so pleasant an occasion, for General Fremont's name and fame are inseparably connected with the early days of California, the charm of which forms the bond of union to the Society of Pioneers, with its numerous branches all over the country. As you foresaw, it will be impossible for me to come to New York on the 1st prox.; but I beg you to assure your guest of what he already knows, that he and his may always command my office in any courtesy or assistance which will add honor to his name or give him personal pleasure."

REAR-ADMIRAL SIR J. E. COMMERELL, K.C.B., V.C., commanding the English squadron off Gallipoli, had a narrow escape from drowning, by the capsizing of the barge he was sailing in a match with. About 200 men were in the gangway when he came on board, and without a word, all clasped their hands on seeing him come over the side.

THE honorary appointment of rear-admiral of the United Kingdom, held in former times by such renowned seamen as Lord Hawke (1763 to 1765), Sir Charles Knowles (1765 to 1770), Lord Rodney (1771 to 1781), Sir Alexander Hood (1790 to 1796), and Admiral Cornwallis (1796 to 1808), has fallen vacant by the death of Admiral Sir William James Hope Johnstone, K.C.B., on the 11th July.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

A SON of the Khedive is about to enter the English Royal Military Academy as a cadet.

A FRAGMENT of shell, fired by the English Artillery whilst at gun practice at Dover, wounded a fisherman in the chest.

THE state of Morocco is said to be alarming. Anarchy is expected, if not indeed already present, and, in consequence, "foreign Powers" have sent men-of-war to Tangiers to be in readiness to protect the lives and property of their subjects.

PARTIAL—which promises to be complete—success has at last crowned the efforts which have so long been made to raise the *Burydice*. She was July 16 dragged out of the bed she had made for herself, and moved about forty yards nearer the shore. On the next day she was moved in-shore a further thirty or forty yards, but on the third day she was moved in-shore about a mile, and grounded in a little less than ten fathoms of water.

THE two Russian Popoffkas recently ascended the river above Odessa. Against the stream everything went successfully, but when they raised the anchor to return to Odessa, the vessels began circling round and round across the river, and all the efforts of the engines were ineffectual in making them keep their head. The Popoffkas drifted down the river like a log. Only when the vessels got out of the channel into smoother water did the engines regain their mastery over the current.

"We are anchored off Seraglio Point," exultingly exclaims the *United Service Gazette*, "our flag flies in Cyprus, and Turkey in Asia is under the protection of Great Britain. Not a gun was fired or a sword was drawn to do all this. Why? Because it was known that both were ready. Does any one believe that if we had a weak, philosophical Little Peddling-ton Vestry sort of government, to which concessions such as the surrender of Corfu would appear the acme of policy, that we should have gained our present position?"

TWENTY years ago there were only three corps of volunteers in England, the Honorable Artillery Company, the Victoria Rifles and the First Devon. The volunteers are now 175,000 strong. When the English troops went to the Crimea in 1854 they were armed for the most part with the old Brown Bess, concerning which a great authority is said to have observed that he would allow the best marksman in the army to fire at him with it all day at 100 yards provided only he took accurate aim each time. From such a state of things to a volunteer's score of thirteen consecutive bull's-eyes at 1,000 yards the transition is great.

WHY do we always with our vaunted superiority, groans *Broad Arrow*, "put our foot in it" whenever we dabble in arbitrations? In the *Alabama* case we were notoriously and palpably outwitted. Again, when we made the Emperor of Germany arbitrator, we reckoned without our host; and now the Halifax Fishery Commission, by awarding a lump sum of many millions of dollars, calls forth the plausible remonstrance from France that we have no right to barter away or sell her rights, irrespective of those who participate in them, under successive treaties, and that therefore we are liable for another money compensation to her.

AN expedition round the world, organized by Lieutenant Baird, of the French navy, under the auspices of a Société des Voyages d'Etude Autour du Monde, is about to leave Marseilles in a steamer named the *Junon*, and will be absent about eleven months. The 35 voyagers comprise 12 Frenchmen, the rest being Russians, Swiss, Belgians, and Germans. Three professors accompany them, and will lecture on natural history, geography, physics, and meteorology. Of the eleven months during which the expedition will be away, about six months will be passed on land in the two Americas, the Pacific Islands, Australia, New Zealand, Japan, China, the Dutch and English East Indies, and Egypt, in the order mentioned.

BARRACK damages, says *Vanity Fair*, have ever been a crying grievance to the British soldier—officer

and man alike. The most scandalous case which has lately come to our notice is the following: A staff officer occupying a hut in one of our large camps had used the edge of the floor of his dining-room to be stained. By so doing he improved instead of injuring the floor, and might even have thought that on quitting he would obtain some compensation for unexhausted improvements. At all events, his successor would have been grateful to him for rendering the room more attractive. When, however, he vacated his hut, the Engineers actually had the vandalism to cause the floor to be planed, and the audacity to charge the former occupant twelve or fourteen shillings for doing so, and thus restoring the room to its regulation state of bare, ugly discomfort.

THE *Paris Temps*, judging from the tone of the Russian press, thinks there is every reason to believe that the Russians are now on the march, not, as originally intended, to invade India, but to occupy a region which will bring them near to it—viz., Bokhara and the upper basin of the Amu Daria, to the foot of the passes leading through the Hindoo Koosh chain to Afghanistan. On June 11, after a review of the troops, the artillery and engineers left Tashkend; the infantry and cavalry began to march two days later, and on the 28th the headquarters set out. The main body concentrated at Samarcand, was to march on Djam, a Russian fortified post on the frontier of Bokhara, and thence advance according to further instructions. The left wing is to proceed up the valley of the Amu Daria. The right wing, starting from Petro Alexandrovsk, was to ascend the river to Tchardjoni, whence a direct road leads to Bokhara.

It is proposed to make changes in the equipment of the French infantry soldier. The principal changes contemplated are a reduction of the amount of provisions carried by the soldier, each man being given only two days' rations; the suppression of the tente d'abri and waterproof sheet, and of the cumbersome cooking utensils which now form part of the equipment of the troops, a simple mess tin for every two men being substituted in their place; and the suppression of two of the pouches now worn, and also of certain articles of the kit. On the other hand, sundry utensils and tools—as, for instance, a larger tin, a coffee mill, two hatchets, three small pickaxes—are to be the common property of a squad of men, and are to be carried in succession by the men composing each squad. Before these alterations are carried out, however, the generals and superior officers have been requested by the Minister of War to express an opinion upon them, in order that no step may be taken in so important a matter without due consideration.

A TARGET which by means of electricity shows instantaneously upon another target set up at the firing station the exact spot where a bullet strikes, has been recently perfected, after years of labor, by a Swiss locksmith. The exact details of the target in its latest form are not yet published, but a description was given a short time ago in a Swiss paper, and also in an Austrian military periodical, of a target on the same principle, which was successfully tried last year. In this target the face is divided into a number of concentric rings, and each ring again is divided by two lines drawn right across the faces and crossing each other at right angles at the centre. In each of the subdivisions of the target at the firing station a small hole is pierced, and when a bullet strikes the distant target a number at once appears in the hole in the corresponding subdivision of the target near the shooter, or should the ball strike upon one of the lines dividing the face of the target, numbers are shown in both the adjacent subdivisions. In the trials made with the target the apparatus worked perfectly during the eight days for which the firing was kept up; the only accident which happened being that once the electric wire was cut by a bullet.

OLD Peter Heylyn, in his "Cosmographie," published in 1652, says of the island of Cyprus: "The people hereof are warlike, strong, and nimble; of great civility, hospitality to their neighbours, and love to strangers of all nations, Jewes only excepted. For in the Empire of Trajan the Jewes inhabiting Egypt and the adjoining countreys drew themselves together, and chose one Alexander for their captain,

under whose conduct they entered into this island, and laid it desolate, killing in it 240,000 persons of all sexes and ages; not without much bloodshed vanquished and slain by Lucius, the Emperor's lieutenant. Since which time the Cypriots permit no Jew to enter into the island; but come he hither voluntarily, or by force of tempest, they lay hands on him, and lead him presently to execution. A hated nation, that neither innocence can protect, or equity reprieve from that cruel custome." Apropos of this there are among the native troops stationed at Malta, according to the *Jewish World*, many B'nai Israel, or black Jews, who assert a descent from those sent by King Solomon to India to collect ivory and precious stones. These Malabar Coast Jews are chiefly to be found about Cochin, and are divided into two distinct classes—the black and the white, the former being probably descendants of the proselytised slaves of the latter, and both being of much more recent introduction than imputed. These Indo-Jews are said to be good soldiers.

ACCORDING to a letter from Alexandria in the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, a Turkish slave ship was captured recently by an English vessel, and the slaves it contained, consisting of 70 women and 10 men, were liberated. The men volunteered into the Egyptian army, but it was more difficult to dispose of the women, as they have no notion of liberty, and if left to themselves would probably have been drafted, without making any resistance, into some Mussulman's harem. Several officers came to the Pasha of the district with offers to buy some of the female slaves, but the Pasha declared he would not part with them unless they got married. He then announced that any soldier or civilian wishing to marry one of the slaves would have to pay six thalers for her dowry, but that the women would be allowed to choose their husbands from among those who should present themselves for the purpose. A great number of men, chiefly soldiers, assembled on the day appointed for the selection. The women were so shy that they "huddled together like a flock of sheep," and could not be induced to move. At last one of them, taking courage, advanced slowly to a black Egyptian sergeant, who was anything but young or handsome, and put her hand on his shoulder as a sign that he was the man she wished to marry. Her example was instantly followed by the other women, who rushed forward to choose their husbands as if they feared to be too late. It was now the men's turn to say whether they accepted the selection. All were satisfied but five, and even the five women who were consequently obliged to choose again were ultimately provided with husbands.

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1st Lieutenant U. S. Army.

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MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages and Births FIFTY CENTS each, and the signature and address of the party sending must accompany the notice.]

ALMY—GARDNER.—August 1st, at Christ Church, New York, by the Rev. Allan Sheldon Woodie, of Altoona, Pa., Rear-Admiral JOHN J. ALMY, U. S. Navy, to ALIDA, daughter of the late Col. Charles K. Gardner, formerly Adjutant-General of the Army. No Cards.

DIED.

Brief announcements will be inserted under this head without charge. Obituary notices and resolutions should be paid for at the rate of two cents a word, unless it is intended to leave the question of their insertion to the discretion of the Editor.

COWLES.—At Fort Dodge, Kas., July 10, 1878, ROBERT CARSON, eldest son of Mary E. Cowles and Lieut. C. D. Cowles, U. S. A., aged 1 year and 10 months. Buried in the National Cemetery at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

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